THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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EIGHT undetected murders in one small district at the East-end, and more to follow. One ghastly murder and mutilation in the West end, to which there is no clue, and so far, while many innocent persons have been arrested, the murderers are still at large. There have been at least nine women murdered in London within ten months, under every circumstance of savage and fiendish atrocity, and the police are utterly at fault. Sir CHARLES WARREN'S policy of subordinating the detective department to the soldier's does not seem to be rewarded by the success which so brilliant and original a mode of strategy ought to command.

Of the latest, but not the last, of the murders in the East-end we need say little. The murderer seems on this occasion to have selected a younger victim, and to have profited by the security of a locked room to indulge to a much greater extent than on any previous occasion in his mania for mutilation. Short of absolutely skinning his next victim from head to heel, it is difficult to see what fresh horror is left for him to commit. There is, of course, absolutely no means of preventing such a murder as this in the little room of an unfortunate. The woman invites the murderer in o an apartment into which no one has a right to intrude. The certainty that no one will interfere, no matter what shouts and shrieks may be heard, is one of the indispensable conditions for carrying on her ghastly business, and in all probability she herself locked the door before reducing herself to the position of a living victim ready for this fiend's post-mortem. We publish in the next column a very ingenious theory by a correspondent in Manchester, who contends that the murderer is a Malay who seeks to avenge the loss of his savings by the persistent murder of women of the class who robbed him. It may be so. But for our part the details of the latest crime seem to point in another direction. The libertine is ruthless enough even when sane, but a debauchee gone mad with excess, possessed by a passion for blood superadded to the mere brutal instinct from which that passion springs, is one of the most appalling, although by no means the most unfamiliar, phenomena in the annals of crime.

The *Times*, although it thinks it right to lecture Sir CHARLES WARREN and Mr. MATTHEWS as to their paramount duty, says that there is much more practical occupation than abuse of people who cannot create evidence. Certainly there is, and one of the most practical steps is to remove the man who, after having destroyed the machinery for the detection of crime, actually destroyed the only fragment of evidence by which a clue might have been obtained as to the identity of the murderer. Sir CHARLES WARREN'S exploits as Detective-General are limited to (1) the quarrelling with Mr. MONRO, (2) the purchase of bloodhounds, which, as if in mockery, vanished as mysteriously as the murderer; and (3) the erasing of the murderer's writing on the wall, for fear that this clue to the crime might cause a crowd to assemble. Of course, if Mr. MATTHEWS chooses to prejudice the Conservative cause in London by allying it with this hopeless and conspicuous failure, he can do so for a little longer. But the tale of murders is not yet complete. There will be more murders yet, and each fresh murder will increase the pressure of public indignation on the Home Office. The *Daily Telegraph* to-day remarks that—

> Sir CHARLES WARREN has abounded in the qualities which it was desirable that he should possess only in moderation, and he has been signally lacking in qualities of which it is impossible to have too much. The result is failure fraught with the gravest danger to the public. The position, it is fair to admit, does not wholly owe its disastrous aspect to the Chief Commissioner of Police. It has been made infinitely worse by what we have called the helpless and heedless ineptitude of the Home Secretary. The Home Secretary is even more out of his element in Whitehall than he is in the House of Commons. If he has failed to win consence or popularity among his fellow-members of the Legislature, he has failed even more signally to secure the goodwill and respect of the people, whose wants and ways he labours under a fatal inability to understand. No man is fit for Mr. MATTHEWS'S position who has not realized the value of such qualities as tact and sympathy in dealing with public complaints. Never to get an answer from the Minister who is mainly, or wholly, concerned in these matters, except that "he fails to see" this, or "cannot understand" that, or "sees no reason to alter his views" about the other, is simply exasperating to the English mind, and certain, eventually, to beget in it the strongest determination to put an end as soon as possible to such a Minister's authority.

Nine murders may fail to bring Mr. MATTHEWS to a sense of his duty. But ten may open his eyes, and if the tenth fails the eleventh or the twelfth may work the required change. For in this case we have only to wait long enough for the impunity which is now extended to murder in London to overwhelm both the Chief Commissioner and the Home Secretary beneath an ever accumulating pile of murdered victims.

IS THE MURDERER A MALAY?

A NEW THEORY OF THE MURDER.

NEARLY a month ago we received a long letter from Manchester setting forth a theory of the Whitechapel murders which seemed to us more ingenious and plausible than any of the others which had been ventilated in the press. The public, however, was surfeited with suggestions, and we laid the letter on one side to see if the next murder would verify our correspondent's hypothesis. This morning we received the following letter from him, which we print as an introduction to his letter of October 18, commending the whole to the attentive consideration of Scotland-yard :—

> SIR,—You will see that the theory *re* London murders being the work of a Malay serving in some vessel sailing and returning to port for the latter end and first part of the month appears corroborated, also as regards the latter part of the week, when such a man would get liberty on shore :—Friday, August 31—Saturday, September 30, Saturday, September 8—Friday, November 9, almost to the days. If for the previous murders he is to be held accountable we have August 7, 1888, and also April 3 ; the rule as to early part of month holds good. I much regret you did not think fit to publish my letter. I was only remarking to-day that if my theory was correct it was time for another murder, when the newsboy shouted out in the street.—Yours faithfully,
>
> *Manchester, Nov.* 9, 1888. MALAYSIA.

Here is the letter referred to :—

> Allow me to suggest that the solution of the London mysteries lies in the fact that you have a Malay "running a-muck" amongst a certain section of the community there.
>
> First, let us consider the Malay nature as described by authorities :—
>
> "The Malay race are extremely vindictive, treacherous, and ferocious, implacable in their revenge, and on the slightest provocation, or imaginary insult, will commit murder. When bent on revenge they scarcely ever fail of wreaking their vengeance.
>
> "Many shocking murders have been committed by Malays to gratify their thirst of revenge, which nothing but blood will satisfy, though at the certain loss of their own lives.
>
> "How strongly marked this revengeful spirit is, is best shown by the following :—A Malay conceiving himself injured by his master, murdered a fellow-slave. *He admitted that the murdered boy was his friend*, but that he had conceived that the most effectual way of being revenged on his master was not by taking *his* (the master's life), but by robbing him of 1,000 rix-dollars, the value of the murdered boy, and another 1,000 by bringing *himself* to the gallows—the recollection of which loss would prey on *his* (the master's) avaricious mind for the rest of his life.
>
> "A Malay thinks himself wronged by society, or he is bankrupt and cannot pay his debts, or otherwise. He will be revenged; he grasps his *kris* handle and stabs a man to the heart, and runs on, stabbing at every one he meets, until the cry of alarm and warning, 'Amok, amok!' being raised, he in turn is stabbed or otherwise despatched." Hence it is called running a-muck, which is, in fact, the Malay fashion of committing suicide. He knows that death must be his immediate lot, but he only wants to score as many victims as possible to his own steel before he is killed on the spot fighting, and not reserved for death on the gallows.
>
> *These vicious attributes are hereditary and apparently ineradicable.*
>
> Now by the light of this, and with the aid of the lucid summary of the murders in *Lloyds News* of 7th October, let us try and put together a story of what might have been.
>
> An English seaman who, sailor-like, fixes the date thereabouts by that of his arrival in England—namely, August 13—states that some time subsequent to this date, he met in an East-end music-hall a Malay cook (which term cook also includes butcher, in which business than the Malay none are more dexterous and quick—he seems born to the use of the knife), who tells him that he has been robbed of two years' savings by a woman of the town, and failing finding the thief he would murder and mutilate as many of the class as he could lay his hands on.
>
> Here then is the wrong, and a greater one, to a Malay, than robbing him of his hard earned savings it is impossible to imagine. Anyhow subsequent

to this meeting on Friday, August 31, such a woman is murdered and mutilated.

On Saturday, September 8, another of the same class meets an identical fate.

And again, Saturday-night—Sunday-morning, September 30—October 1, two more unfortunates are murdered and one horribly mutilated.

Medical evidence seems to show that the murderer possessed a good deal of knowledge of the organs of the body and the way of removing them, not (as emphatically says Dr. Gordon Brown) necessarily surgical knowledge, but such as would most likely be possessed by one accustomed to cutting up animals.

In the dexterous Malay cook and butcher, is not exactly the knowledge described accounted for? (that on one occasion knowledge approaching the surgical seemed to be shown, is accounted for by the fact that the murderer being undisturbed had ample time for the operation).

Now we want to know where he came from and where he has disappeared to. Observe (that numbering after interview with sailor at music hall):—

Murder No. 1 on last day of month and Friday of week.
" No. 2 on eighth " " and Saturday of week.
" No. 3 } on last day " and Saturday of week.
" No. 4 }

And if we credit him with a murder committed before the music-hall interview we find—

Murder on 7th day of month and Tuesday of the week.

They are all committed at the end or in the early part of the month, and principally also, the latter end of the week.

Is this Malay serving on board some vessel engaged on short trips out of the port of London, her voyages so arranged that she was in harbour the latter end and commencement of these particular months?

Again, as a man so serving would be paid monthly, the time would be opportune for finding him in funds, which, more or less, would be requisite in his operations.

And the last days of the week and the first (the Sunday) are just the days that the cook would be able to get liberty for a run on shore.

Is it possible that after the murders he quietly returns to his ship? There would be nothing astonishing in the *cook* doing so, even early on Sunday morning, as his duties might require him on that day, and early too.

He might have made a change of clothes at the house where he lodges when on shore, or he might return to his ship ready dressed for work, in white jacket and trousers over his clothing, which had been at wash from the previous week, and which he had picked up at his lodging—at which lodging perhaps he is in the habit of leaving a locked-up box when away at sea. If he times his murders for the last part of the vessel's stay in harbour, he shortly after proceeds to sea for a time. And in this way is not the mysterious and periodical appearance and disappearance amply accounted for?

As for blood stains, if any, going on board early he would have his galley all to himself to remove any such, and besides, such a stain as regards "Cook" would be paid little attention to by any one on his workday clothes, and if on his best, he could stow them away to be cleaned at leisure. What we want to find out is, a vessel or vessels (on either side of the river) whose movements will satisfy the above conditions; and next has such a one a Malay on board in any capacity? If such a vessel is now at sea, when is she expected home? Has she gone to a port in the north of the United Kingdom or Ireland, where news of the proceedings in connection with the murders can readily be obtained, or to a foreign port, where information would necessarily be more meagre?

Such a Malay, if existent, would probably be of Cape origin, speaking English fluently, with little to distinguish him from a European in the eyes of any one unfamiliar with the Malay race, certainly nothing to one seeing him casually by gaslight when purchasing a few grapes on a busy night, or even speaking a few words with him in a public-house. Such persons would simply describe him as dark, &c., &c., while the seamen well accustomed to the race would say at once, "A Malay, height, &c., &c." (And here it may be remarked that the description in London by the fruit-seller and the seaman in America correspond wonderfully.)

In case of knowledge or even suspicion that such a one is afloat the key to the position is off "Gravesend," where vessels are boarded by the port and Customs authorities, the latter of whom in the ordinary course of their business would be able, without the slightest suspicion falling on them, to satisfy themselves as to the presence of such a person during the run up river; but a water policeman or other who has been a sailor, in Customs uniform in place of a Customs officer, would be the best possible arrangement—only keep the ordinary detective out of it, at any price. On board ship he would be immediately himself *detected*, and the whole arrangement as to securing a conviction upset.

In dealing with such a one, if found, it should be remembered, that a Malay wreaking his revenge cares nothing for his own life, and by nature thinks no more of taking human than animal life.

This man is pursuing a secret course, only with a view of making his list of victims as large as possible and not with any view to his own safety.

The open "running a-muck" is, as said above, the Malay way of committing suicide, and this murderer, although at present he molests none but prostitutes, if brought to bay, will simply "run a-muck" in earnest, whereas what is wanted is a conviction without further loss of life.

Some parts of the murdered bodies are missing. Why? Because this fiend has possessed himself of and preserved some, as the Indian warrior did the scalps of his victims. They have taken the place of his stolen savings, an equivalent for what he has lost. And by these he should be convicted. Detectives who have been seamen alone should be employed; the river police would supply many such. Watched (but in no way interfered with on board) by the apparent Customs officer when he goes ashore, followed by the river police (in the garb of seamen going out on liberty with money in their pockets and heads strong enough to stand a drop of drink if necessary, when he leaves the ship. When outside these jolly tars should associate themselves with him, and follow him to his lodging, which he will go to after a bit. When he has left the ship, anything he has left behind should be searched, as well as his lodging when he has left that, probably for the music-hall, which he frequents every time to endeavour to find the person who robbed him, he most likely having picked up with her at that place. After a time he will start on his night's excursion, when he should be followed and seized with the implements for fresh murders in his possession, which together with the result of searching his belongings would be evidence enough to convict him of the capital charge. I suppose it has not struck the police to secure the attendance of the seaman from America, or to ascertain by means of promise of pardon or reward if a man of the said description has been known to be robbed of such a sum of money. This would be too much to expect from them, although to have done both would have been as valuable as anything they seem to have done at present.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

EIGHT IN TWELVE MONTHS AND MORE TO FOLLOW.

WE publish the following complete list up to date of the murders which have been committed in the last twelve months in a comparatively narrow area in the East-end. The first two do not appear to have been by the same hand as the last six. The murderers are all still at large:—

No. 1.—IMPALED WITH AN IRON STAKE.

The first of the so-called Whitechapel murders took place at Christmas, when an unknown women was found murdered near Osborne-street, Whitechapel. How she came by her death no one could say, but a certain grim horror distinguished it from ordinary murders by the fact that an iron stake was thrust into her person. It is necessary to mention this, because in the lists that appear in the morning papers she is confused with the victim of Easter Tuesday, Emma Smith, whose death was not caused by an iron stake, but by repeated outrage of the worst kind.

No. 2.—OUTRAGED TO DEATH BY A GANG.

On Easter Tuesday, Emma Smith, "unfortunate," was passing Whitechapel Church at half-past one in the morning, when she was accosted by some men who seized her money and then outraged her in succession. She was picked up dying, but lived long enough to tell her story. The gang seem to have been animated by plunder and passion. They stayed long enough to kill the woman by every imaginable atrocity, but no one of them has been identified. The incident attracted little attention and no arrests were made.

No. 3.—STABBED, WITH THIRTY-NINE WOUNDS.

Early on the morning of August 7 a woman, supposed to be Martha Turner, aged thirty-five, a hawker, lately living off Commercial-road, E., was discovered lying dead on the first-floor landing of some model dwellings known as George-yard-buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields. The woman when found presented a shocking appearance, her body being covered with stab wounds to the number of thirty-nine, some of which had been done with a bayonet. How the body came to be there is a mystery which the police as yet have not solved. It is a singular coincidence that the murder was committed during Bank Holiday night, and is almost identical with another murder which was perpetrated near the same spot on the night of the previous Bank Holiday. The police, said the coroner, would endeavour to bring home the crime to the guilty party. No one was arrested for this crime and it also passed almost unnoticed.

No. 4.—THE FIRST DISEMBOWELLED.

Early in the morning of September 1 Mary Ann Nichols was murdered under circumstances of a most revolting character in Buck's-row, Whitechapel-road. The body was found lying on the footpath, against the gates of the yard. Police-constable Neil was walking along Buck's-row between four and half-past in the morning, when he noticed the body on the footpath, and a very brief examination revealed the fact of her murder. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and her body had been ripped up from the abdomen almost to the breast bone, while a second cut gashed the left thigh. The coroner, on September 23, 1888, said that she was last seen endeavouring to walk eastward down Whitechapel. She said she had had her lodging money three times that day, but that she had spent it; that she was without money; that the lodging-house deputy refused to trust her; that she was going to look about and get some money to pay her lodgings; and that she should soon be back. What her exact movements were after this it is impossible to say. At all events, in less than an hour and a quarter after this she is found dead at a spot rather under three-quarters of a mile distant. The time at which the body was found cannot have been far from 3.45 A.M., as it is fixed by so many independent data. The condition in which the body was found appears to prove conclusively that the deceased was killed on the exact spot on which she was found. There is not a trace of blood anywhere, except at the spot where her neck was lying.

No. 5.—THE FIRST WITH A MISSING PORTION.

On September 9, at five minutes to six o'clock on Saturday morning, a man named John Davis, living at 29, Hanbury-street, Spitalfields, discovered the body of Annie Chapman in the yard at the rear of that

house; the body had its clothes so disarranged as to show that the lower part of her body had been horribly mutilated. The throat had been cut so deeply that the head was nearly severed from the trunk. The surgeon said he had no doubt that the throat was first cut and the stomach subsequently mutilated. The body had been ripped up from the abdomen to the breast bones, and then hacked and gashed until the entrails protruded; portions of the flesh hung in shreds, and some of the viscera were on the shoulders. On examination it was found that the uterus had been removed.

NOS. 6 AND 7.—TWO IN ONE NIGHT.

On Sunday, September 30, two murders were committed. The first was on Elizabeth Stride, in Berner-street, opposite the "International and Educational Club." The woman's head was nearly severed from her body, and her blood streaming down the gutter. The body when found was quite warm. In one hand was clutched a box of sweets, and at her breast were pinned two dahlias; she was respectably dressed for her class, and appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. Her height was 5 ft. 5 in., and her complexion and hair were dark. On the same date shortly before two o'clock, Police-constable Watkins (No. 881), of the City police, was going round his beat, when, turning his lantern upon the darkest corner of Mitre-square, Aldgate, he saw the body of a woman, apparently lifeless, in a pool of blood. The woman's throat had been cut from the left side, the knife severing the main artery and other parts of the neck. Blood had flowed freely, both from the neck and body, on the pavement. Apparently, the weapon had been thrust into the upper part of the abdomen and drawn completely down, ripping open the body, and, in addition, both thighs had been cut across. The intestines had been torn from the body, and some of them lodged in the wound on the right side of the neck. Her clothes were thrown up on to her chest. Both hands were stretched by her side.

NO. 8.—THE LATEST AND WORST.

On Friday, November 9, Mary Jane Kelly hacked to pieces at No. 26, Dorset-street, Spitalfields.

THE BULB IN ITS BRITISH HOME.

THE POETRY OF TRADE.

AFTER a ramble through the wide bulb gardens of Holland I was attracted by the elegantly bound catalogues of English bulb dealers, which just now are to be found on the desk of almost every British matron who rejoices in the possession of a flower garden. With their artistic bindings, their charming illustrations, and here and there between the price lists their bits of curious information, these annual volumes are interesting and instructive publications. A whole series of them are now lying before me, all of which have been given to me by the heads of the various firms, through whose courtesy I was enabled to learn a great deal that is interesting about the bulb trade in England. The most vivid impression left on my mind after walking over miles of business premises in town and in the country, and through the now almost deserted gardens or the hot-houses in some of which spring is already beginning to burst forth, is that if there is any business left which has a decidedly poetic background it is that of the seedsman and the gardener.

This air of poetry pervades not only the front parts of the seedsman's premises, where just now the great boxes full of Dutch bulbs are on view, which, with the tiny pale green tips just peering out from the bulb, are softly telling of all the rich colour and sweetness which they will put forth on their resurrection morning in early spring, but it is everywhere in the air, whether it be in the counting-house, with its pictures of giant roots and ears of grain, and gorgeous bouquets of painted flowers, or in any other part of the buildings, down to the very basement, whence all the goods are despatched to seek new life in all parts of the wide, wide world.

ENGLAND THE FUTURE CENTRE OF BULB-GROWING.

There is a great temptation to enlarge on some of the most interesting parts of the seedsman's work which I have lately noticed, as, for instance, the making up of the packets of primula seeds, of which each tiny brown grain is separately counted, and all of which, as Mr. Sharman, the manager of Messrs. Carter and Co., pointed out to me, are worth more than their weight in gold. Or I might draw a picture of all the girls and women picking peas like so many Cinderellas and their pigeons, but I leave this for a future occasion, for I have to tell a cheerful tale concerning the English bulb and its promising future, which has surprised me the more as, from the Dutch point of view, it certainly seemed as if the cultivation of bulbous plants in England was out of the question for ever and ever. But Messrs. Carter and Co. think—and they ought to know, being the largest bulb-growing firm in England, from whose stores proceed all the "sweetness and light" of the London parks in the spring of the year—that the next fifty years will see an immense progress in English bulb culture, when the whole district between Southend and the Wash will probably have been converted into one enormous bulb garden, in which the tulip and the hyacinth will flourish in even greater beauty than they do in their "old countree."

"WHERE THE TULIP AND THE JONQUIL BLOOM."

Experiments of considerable extent are already being made by several bulb dealers, and a far larger number of tulips and other spring bulbs are grown in England than the public are aware of. As yet, however, the Dutchman reigns supreme in the matter of hyacinths, narcissi, and most of the other bulbous spring flowers. Thus, for instance, Messrs. Sutton and Sons grow none of these flowers at all in their grounds at Reading, except trials for their own information, but draw their entire supply from Holland, considering that the best results can only be obtained in that country on account of the particularly suitable soil and climate. Every year at the flowering season one of the heads of the firm visits the Dutch bulb gardens, inspecting the crops growing for them, and selecting new varieties; their growers send in the bulbs in August, and they are distributed to customers during the months of September and October and the first half of November. During that time the great bulb room which forms one part of the premises at Reading presents an interesting sight, with its countless bulbs all neatly arranged on shelves, and carefully labelled with their various pretty names and colours.

GROWN OLD AMONG THE SEEDS AND BULBS.

Scores of busy hands are at work from early to late, selecting, labelling, packing, and despatching orders, and over the whole department presides a white-haired gentleman, who knows his bulbs as he would know his children, and handles them with an evident sentiment of admiration and affection. Nor are the seeds and bulbs and plants the only interesting part in the giant stores, for the room where the great ledgers throne on many desks has much that is interesting, and contains, as one little curiosity among others, some 800 different Smiths and almost as many Williams, to keep whom in good order is not always an easy matter. A museum full of marvels of horticulture is situated in one part of the buildings, and at a short distance from the warehouses are the gardens and the long rows of glass houses, just now sheltering a great mass of those daintiest among bulbous plants, the cyclamen, above whose speckled velvet leaves the blossoms, varying from deepest red to purest white, are hovering like so many magnificent butterflies. In their unceasing endeavours to obtain new varieties, none of which is ever brought into the market till it is perfectly "true," the firm have lately brought out a curious new bulbous plant, an Ixia, of brightest emerald green, which with its dark centre is a very effective plant.

THE MADONNA'S FLOWER IS THE FAVOURITE.

White flowers have already been, and are still increasingly, the favourites all over England. Snowdrops begin the white garland which is wound through the flower garden of the year, being closed only with the pale Christmas rose, blooming in mid-winter; white hyacinths, jonquils open out, and presently all the rest of the fair white spring and summer flowers, most pure and beautiful among which is the lily, the queen of flowers, beloved alike in churches and cemeteries, as ornament of the drawing-room and the conservatory of the wealthy, and the artistic parlour of the æsthetic, which blooms in the palace grounds, and does not look out of place on the little garden bed of the cottager. Of late years especially the lily has grown in favour everywhere, and it is therefore no wonder that at least one enterprising firm have made lilies of all sorts one of their *spécialités*. In the centre of the shop of Messrs. Carter and Co., of High Holborn, quite a pyramid has been erected of boxes containing lily bulbs which come straight from Japan, and are forwarded to the customers just as they have been packed by the clever Japs, who also send a number of coloured sketches of the various blossoms with the pale, delicate-looking roots. Yokohama is the centre of the bulb trade in Japan, where the natives arrive from all parts of the country, bringing down into the town their lily-roots, as the fishermen from out-of-the-way places on our coast bring their baskets of fish into the market of the town. The seedsman's agent or collector buys the precious goods, cultivates them on Japanese bulb farms, and sends them over to unfold their marvellous beauty in the gardens of England as the golden-rayed lily of Japan (*Lilium auratum*).

THE FLOWER OF THE JEUNESSE DORÉE.

Another flower which is a very general favourite is the exquisitely scented tuberose. Without its pure white blossom the attire of no "golden youth" is complete; it adorns the choicest of bridal bouquets, and when the last tribute of affection is laid on the little mounds where all the weary wanderers find rest, the white tuberose perfumes the air and retains its pure colour till long after the other flowers of the garland are dead. The home of the tuberose is Italy, but North America has set herself the task of perfecting and cultivating it, and lately South Africa has successfully joined the competition, and is producing excellent results.

The number of beautiful bulbous plants is growing almost bewilderingly large; each one, like Cowper's trees, has "its charm peculiar," so that it is difficult to choose as to which is most deserving of special mention. But though I mean no offence to all its equals—and it has very many—I feel bound to say a word in praise of the orchid-like tigridias, a bulbous plant of about a foot in height, and whose blossoms, like those of the cistus, never last longer than a day, and the words of "Moses, the man of God," may literally be applied to the brilliantly beautiful blossom: "In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth."

THE MORAL OF IT ALL.

In conclusion I must just say that a pet illusion, which, I believe, I share with a great part of the general public, has been destroyed during my rambles. I remember reading a long time ago, in the works of an old German philosopher, a chapter beginning with the words: "In autumn, when the trees are silently sleeping and all the flowers and plants rest from their labours of the year," &c., &c. The idea was pretty of all nature going, as it were, to sleep and awaiting in hushed silence the trumpet call of the angel of spring, and I have always faithfully tried—sometimes in the face of facts—to keep this belief; but I know it now to be a fallacy, an idle tale, for living Nature knows no rest, and she is hard at work, in the garden and in the field, in woods and copses, and even in the dark cellars and rooms where summer harvests are stored; everywhere there is busy restless life, and not one moment is there a stop, but busiest of all at this season are all the plants whose life is hidden in the many-coated bulb.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Salisbury's speech last night contained only one sentence which will be remembered after next week. Speaking of our little wars on the frontier, he said:—

> There are small wars and rumours of wars in other parts; there have been small wars in the Black Mountains and in Sikkim; there are disturbances on the East Coast of Africa, but these are mere passing incidents which scarcely deserve your attention. They do not indicate any outburst or disturbance. They are merely the surf that marks the edge of the advancing wave of civilization.

That simile of the surf is very fine, and will take its place with the powder cart, in which Lowell said that civilization sometimes got a lift, as one of the stock metaphors descriptive of the phenomena of the development of a growing empire.

The Prime Minister of England should not when at the festive board let fall any remark indicative of a petty or vindictive sentiment in relation to the rulers of other countries. We fear that Lord Salisbury hardly kept this salutary rule in view yesterday, or he would not have been betrayed into the covert, exultant reference to the defeat of President Cleveland. The complacent "I am entitled to say, after what took place on Tuesday, that the statesmen who rule in Washington have not commended themselves to the approval of the people of the United States" was unworthy of an Englishman, savouring as it does of gloating over a man when he is down. That is never very lovely, and when you have helped, unintentionally, to trip him up it is still more objectionable.

The objection taken by the Queenslanders to the appointment of Governor Blake is a notable illustration of the way in which Coercion acts as a disintegrator of Empire. There are Irishmen everywhere, and wherever there is an Irishman there will be of necessity, as long as the present system of government is persisted in, an element not of strength and of cohesion, but of weakness and of disintegration. Governor Blake is an ex-policeman. He is known throughout the world as an agent and instrument of Coercion in Ireland. For his services in opposing the patriotic aspirations of his countrymen he was pushed forward with unusual and almost indecent rapidity from governorship to governorship until at last he was pitchforked into the difficult position of Governor of Queensland Immediately the Queenslanders protest. Their Prime Minister a Scotchman, and their ex-Prime Minister a Welshman, combine to protest against the appointment of Governor Blake. We hope the significance of this portent is not thrown away upon Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Bridge at Bow-street yesterday said "that it would be a good thing if landlords would not engage young and good-looking girls for barmaids." Hotel-keepers and their customers will certainly dissent from the magistrate's dictum; but it is worth while noticing that in some Continental countries the employment of young girls at public bars is forbidden by law. It would be well, however, if the two cases heard at Bow-street yesterday could be made the occasion of an extended inquiry into the social and economic conditions under which our barmaids are compelled to work. The stories of some of these girls would not a little astonish the public.

"I have formed the opinion," said Sir W. Hart-Dyke, in proposing the Education Estimates yesterday, "that any attempt on the part of the Government to upset the settlement of 1870 would be fraught with the most disastrous results." Sir W. Hart-Dyke's opinion is very well founded, and we note with great satisfaction this proof that the energetic protest made in all Liberal quarters against the reactionary recommendations of the Commission has been successful. If there are any candidates for the London School Board who favour the denominational schemes of the Commission, it should be pointed out on the other side that even a Tory Government will have nothing to say for them.

Mr. Diggle, "dodgy" as he is in his manipulation of figures, seems for once to be fairly cornered. He and his colleagues have been accused of having turned away 45,000 (odd) children for not bringing their fees with them. We say "accused," because Mr. Diggle seems to regard the statement in that light, although he ought to have gloried in it, since this turning away of children is one of the key-notes of his policy. However, what we are immediately concerned with is Mr. Diggle's reply, which was that 40,000 (odd) came back again. Whereupon the *Daily News* remarked:—

> More than 5,000 children permanently driven away from school is an accomplishment which must not be overlooked in estimating the excellence of the administration of the retiring School Board for London. It is difficult to believe that such a statement can be true, but we have it on Mr. Diggle's own authority.

The remark was obviously just, for 45,000 *minus* 40,000 = 5,000. But this morning Mr. Diggle says indignantly, that "he gave no authority to the *Daily News* or to any one else to make such a statement." Mr. Diggle is too much puffed up. The laws of arithmetic do not require his "authority" to come into force.

Lord Lytton's rectorial address at Glasgow yesterday was ingenious and interesting. It is always well to know at first hand by what process of sophistical argument statesmen reconcile the violation of the moral law in their dealings with nations with their acceptance of the ordinary rules of good faith between man and man. Lord Lytton, since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, is probably the most conspicuous professor, or at any rate the most conspicuous practitioner, of the doctrine that statesmanship is superior to the trammels of moral obligation. The Viceroy of India who made the Afghan war is of all men the most bound to discover some pretext (more or less plausible) for justifying the conduct whereby he contrived to create a pretext for invading the territory of a neighbouring State.

From the point of view of present controversies, the most interesting thing in Lord Lytton's remarks was the strong distinction he drew between private and political offences. There is, he said, "no sort of propriety" in delivering up political offenders to be tried "like common criminals." But if not to be tried like criminal criminals, then not to be treated like them either. This part of Lord Lytton's address should have been read not to the Scottish students, but to the Irish Secretary.

As for Lord Lytton's main argument, the hard-headed students of logic to whom it was read will already have noted, we do not doubt, the passage in which he gave himself away. Here it is:—

> Although public morals are not sanctioned as between nation and nation, the conduct of those who guide, or take part in guiding them, is subject to some of the weightiest sanctions of private morals.

But as "those who take part in guiding" the nation are—in a democratic country—co-extensive with the units which make up the nation, Lord Lytton's incidental admission cuts away the ground from his argument. In discussing public affairs and in directing foreign policy, every elector and every Minister are "subject to some of the weightiest sanctions of private morals." That is precisely the proposition which Mr. Gladstone went down to Midlothian ten years ago to vindicate against Lord Lytton and his friends.

The situation in Suakin is serious indeed. The night before last a determined sortie was made by our garrison which was a complete failure. The attempt to spike the enemy's guns miscarried, the enemy is said to have shown great courage and vigour, and our men were driven back. The result is that General Grenville has abandoned all hope of raising the siege by offensive operations, and he has left for Cairo with the conviction that all we can do is to hold on and let the Mahdists break themselves to pieces by attacking our lines of defence. To be reduced to this pass, after holding Suakin for nearly five years, is not a little humiliating.

Has after-dinner speaking become, like letter-writing, an extinct art? Last night at the Guildhall Banquet would seem to show that it has. The Prime Minister's speech on this occasion does not properly fall within the category of after-dinner speaking, the essentials of which are elegant trifling, and felicitous *persiflage*. For these qualities one looks to the speeches of the lesser lights. And one looks in vain.

Lord Esher, who is sometimes amusing on these occasions was last night prodigiously serious, and stamped as a liar any man who should accuse any judge of prejudice. How very absurd this is! As if a man in becoming a judge ceased to be a human being subject to human infirmities. "Prejudice," said Lord Esher, "had nothing to do with the scientific discovery of the truth." He could not have chosen an illustration more destructive of his case. Prejudice has nothing to do with the discovery of scientific truths, but it has had a terrible deal to do with retarding such discovery—as every page in the annals of science records.

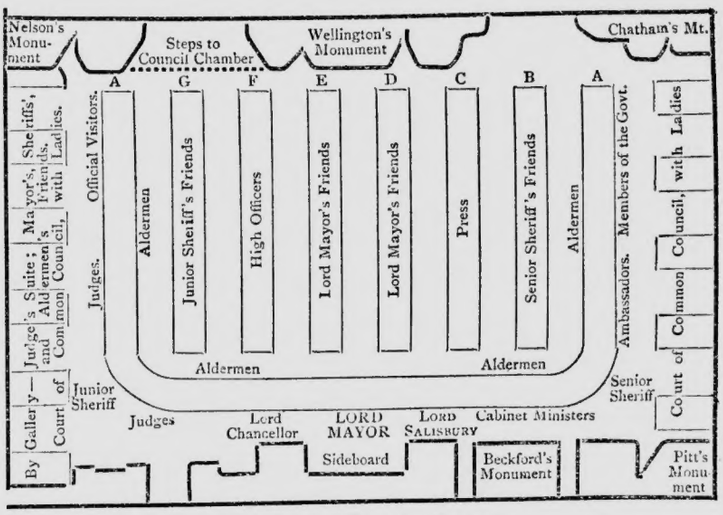
In the account of a séance which two members of our staff held in Mr. Carlyle's old house a short time back, mention was made of a spirit named "Adelaide," who said she had "been Queen Anne, and many others, on the stage." No one present had the slightest idea who "Adelaide" was. A correspondent writes to point out a curious fact—

namely, that among Mr Carlyle's friends when he was alive was Adelaide Kemble, second daughter of Charles Kemble, niece of Mrs. Siddons, and sister to Fanny Kemble. Adelaide Kemble was a prima donna in Italian opera, and probably appeared as Anna Bolena in Donizetti's opera of that name. She afterwards married Mr. Sartoris, and as Mrs. Sartoris was a frequent visitor at Cheyne-row.

FEASTING WITH THE LORD MAYOR.

THE first day of the reign of the Radical Lord Mayor will be memorable for two or three reasons. To begin with, it is notable that Mr. Whitehead is not a rabid Tory; secondly, he audaciously clipped the time-honoured tomfooleries of all their spurious glories; thirdly, he was not enveloped in a choking yellow fog when he drove through the streets in his carriagt of State. But if there was no fog, an event took place which cas a gloom over the metropolis. "Jack the Ripper" showed a fine dramatic sense in selecting Lord Mayor's Day and the Prince of Wales's birthday for reminding us of his existence and his horrible activity. Strangely enough the crowd in the streets absolutely declined to take any interest in the eighth victim and her murderer until the meagre handful of soldiers and two or three chariots had passed by. Afterwards the newsboys did a roaring trade, and as I drove up to the Guildhall to partake of the Lord Mayor's hospitality I actually found myself pitying the poor policemen who had the news flaunted in their faces by the industrious news merchants. Once in the haven of the barricades which had been erected at the Guildhall, 'Jack the Ripper" was heard no more, and I cannot say that the horrible event cast a gloom on the famous civic banquet. Many people still think that the Lord Mayor's annual dinner is an orgie of turtle corrected by strong liquids. They labour under a sad misapprehension. The banquet is stately and—cold—with some trifling exceptions. I blushed when I compared my hansom with the splendid equipages which dashed up to the front door, and modestly stayed the hand of the driver when I got *en queue*, and declining with well-assumed hauteur the proffered hand of a portly policeman stepped lightly on to the carpeted corridor, and found myself in what seemed to be an elaborately festooned tent, crowded with noble swells. What a nightmare! You might as well try to describe all the costumes in one of Mr. Augustus Harris's great spectacles. Lackeys all aflame with gold and red and yellow and blue, for all the world like a flock of brilliantly-plumaged parrots, bowed to me, abashed at all this splendour. "Gentlemen to the left," "Gentlemen to the left for hats and coats." I did as I was bid, and went to one of a row of little box offices, at each of which a couple of officials presided, with a plate in front of each of them, and in each plate was a shilling. The coins were there when I passed over my coat, they were there when I went for it five hours later. They reminded me of a "friendly lead" which I once attended in Whitechapel, held in the first floor front of a humble public, to provide a coffin for the corpse of Chirpy Charley, the news runner. Chirpy Charley's widow met you at the door, motioned you to a seat by her side, ordered a pot of beer, and drew your attention to a tin plate, in which lay a solitary half-crown. You couldn't give less. I rather fancy that the cloak-room of last night was the court of justice of this morning, and having seen my coat placed carefully into the dock, and remonstrated with some one who seemed anxious to place other portions of my property on the bench, I turned on my heel, and pulled myself together to face the ordeal of magnificoes in splendid furs and gorgeous gowns, with those enormous gold chains about their necks. I soon found myself in a gilded hall in which the Grenadier Guards were playing waltzes, and ladies in silks and satins, with diamonds on their fingers and diamonds in their hair, were chattering with Dukes and Peers and noblemen of high degree. At any rate, if they were not noblemen, they looked noble men. Imagine all this gorgeousness reflected in the mirrors, with a foreground of nodding palms and beds of rosy flowers. Like the bridegroom looking for his ring, I fumbled anxiously for my card, and handed it to an official at an imaginary turnstile, and turning to the right found myself at the end of a long avenue, lined on either side with juvenile troops in sombre green or grey. Alone I marched nervously along the thickly-carpeted avenue, which seemed a mile long. How thankful I was when I reached a short flight of steps, flanked with palms and bedded with flowers, and at last reached the haven of rest, but not quiet. Thick they came, these gorgeous guests, the flower of our splendid British citizens, with hearts of oak hidden away beneath the panoply of velvets and rich stuffs, I suppose. This was the Guildhall Library, a splendid Gothic hall, which you might easily mistake for a church. They came, and still they came, and formed in picturesque groups which filled the floor, and surged up to the remote end of the hall. For a time I kept my eye on Mr. Harry Furniss, who was on the alert for "character." Oh! the noses, and the whiskers, the crowsfeet, the other feet, and the hair, the eyes and the teeth, the mouths, the limps and the crawls, the scowls, and the smirks and the smiles, the nods and the bobs, the curtseys and the thousand and one queer characteristics of humanity. The famous chronicler of *Punch*, I can tell you, you ladies and gentlemen who thought you were unobserved—he's got you on his lists, and to posterity you'll go. It was really a very lively scene for an hour. Mr. George Lewis, cool and fresh, walks quietly in as if he didn't know the meaning of contention; Lord Charles Beresford, who had made a splendid naval toilet, stood in a corner discussing the Soudan with a broad-chested "millingtery gent" whom he hadn't met since "the desert." Toby M.P., with that sharp eye of his taking in the situation, and every hair of his head an interrogatory. Mr. Linley Sambourne receiving many congratulations for his clever invitation card, which seems to embody the history of London City. Then there were generals and M.P.'s resplendent in scarlet and silver, with swords clanking at their heels, but, to use an American expression, they were not a patch on the army of civic swells.

Oh! those flowing robes of scarlet and blue, those ample furs, those shining Orders, those massive golden chains, those sparkling diamond rings, those sheeny silk stockings, those sparkling buckles, those striking cocked hats, who shall describe the glories of shrievalty, the splendour of aldermanhood, the magnificence of a councillor. Contrast them with the ascetic attire of the civic clergy, with the gowns of serge, and their triangular caps. Suddenly the heralds sound a tarantara tarantara, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a train of maids of honour, proceed up the narrow aisle to the end of the library, and "receive" their guests with all formality. There is a stir without in the corridor, "'tention" along the line of men who guard the passage, and in a minute the grave judges file in clad in their judicial robes, and wearing the judicial headdress, Lord Esher leading the way. I was greatly amused by the cocky walk and perky appearance of Mr. Justice Grantham. There is certainly no accounting for the uncertainties of the law. Then Sir Henry James marched in with a young lady, and not long after another explosion of the heralds announced the arrival of the Ministers. First came Lord Salisbury, shoulders bent, face ravaged by the cares of statesmanship, who received a salvo of cheers. Then Mr. Balfour, looking pale as parchment and very haggard and worn. There is no doubt that the Irish Secretary is the idol of the "City," and his reception on his entry, and afterwards, when he rose to speak, was far heartier than that accorded to his uncle. Lord Cadogan, a queer little man, with a parched face and short black hair, Lord George Hamilton, the Duke of Rutland and the Duchess, ablaze with diamonds followed. The scene changes to the noble banqueting hall, with covers laid for about eight hundred guests, with just room for an army of Roberts to minister to you. (Speaking of Robert, by the way, I must not forget to mention the presence of Mr. Bedford, a dried up, genial-looking gentleman, with a playful twinkle in his dexter eye. Did he drink the half-bottles, I wonder?) In this huge area of seats the statues of Nelson, Pitt, Wellington, and others are very useful as finger-posts. I was told to take the top corner of Wellington, and those instructions were sufficient. Ladies and gentlemen file in and take their seats. The band in the gallery strikes up Handel's March in Scipio, the heralds trumpet, and the Lord Mayor enters, clad in his wonderful robes of office, with a lady in pink on his arm. Their respective trains are held up by a beautiful bevy of blushing damsels (maids of honour) in light blue, carrying splendid bouquets, followed by the Prime Minister. Led by the heralds they march round the hall to their seats. Grace is said, and the feast begins.



THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLES.

Robert, by the way again, is a careless fellow. I don't grudge him the half bottles, but I do object to the sacrifice of half a bottle of Pommery over my best dress coat. Nor do I care for a turtle bath, nor a douche of molten ice pudding. But let it pass, Robert. The army of waiters ran races, and the two picturesque carvers, mounted up in two pulpits, robed in white, tower over us all, and wield their carving knives on the (cold) roast beef of old England. The Lord Mayor, the Ministers, the judges, and the Ambassadors sit together, just in front of the oak sideboard, which is laden with gold plate. The gay dresses, the bright uniforms, the artistic millinery, the flowers, the gold and silver, help to make a scene which is splendidly picturesque. I have left little space to discuss the speeches, but there was nothing in them. Lord Salisbury declared that his policy was one of unflinching resolution, and hinted that we must look out for squalls—some day. Mr. Balfour said nothing with marked ability. Lord Esher tried to enliven the proceedings by winding up with an epigram. "Don't ask your pretty maid to play lawn tennis and then expect to have your drawing-room dusted," said the Master of the Rolls, meaning it as a hint to the country that if you set three judges to do extraordinary work you must pay the piper, though the task of the three Commissioners can scarcely be said to be exactly playful. The Lord Mayor is really an excellent after-dinner orator. He has a good voice and a pleasant and easy delivery. The Toast Master, who stands behind the Lord Mayor, has onerous duties to perform. "Pray charge your glasses," "Pray charge your glasses," was his cry. There would indeed have been work for the stipendiaries to-day if we had obeyed him. "In our ward?" asked an Alderman, in a concerned voice, of another. "Oh! no, not in our ward." "Ah, well it's not so bad then." They alluded to the latest murder.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The books "to get from the library" this week are not very numerous. Indeed, there have been only two publications of first-rate importance. One is the second series of "Essays in Criticism" by Matthew Arnold (which, however, is only a collection of essays previously published). The other is the "Memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha," which, however, only come down to 1850.

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The really interesting part of these Memoirs is contained in a further volume which has just been published in Berlin, but has not yet appeared in English. The translation of this volume is well in hand, and will be issued by Messrs. Remington early next year. There is, I understand, yet another instalment of the Duke's Memoirs to be issued in Berlin, but it will probably not be ready before the end of 1889.

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Affixed to the new number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* is a little notice, in which reference is made to the raid on the last number, which contained the famous Diary of Frederick III. It reads as follows:—

According to our promise, we offer to our readers an enlarged number of our review, in order to give every possible compensation to such of our readers as did not receive the whole of the October number.

Otherwise the *Rundschau* wraps itself in dead silence concerning its recent experiences, and not even in the political review of the month, which is almost entirely devoted to the journeyings of the young Emperor, is there one syllable referring to the event.

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Mr. William Archer's "Study in the Psychology of Acting," to which he has given the felicitous title of "Masks or Faces?" is now almost ready. The value of the volume will be increased by a key to references and an index.

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Miss Olive Schreiner, who spent some months this summer in the village of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, has now forsaken our inclement shores for the milder region of Alassio, in the North of Italy, where she will winter.

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Sir Richard Burton, though much shaken by his severe illness, is now fairly convalescent. His sufferings have given him quite the aspect of a Mahommedan ascetic, but there are still signs enough of vigour in his piercing eyes, his resolute jaw, and his erect figure. He has gone to Paris as the first *étape* in a slow journey to his post at Trieste. The three concluding volumes of Sir R. Burton's "Supplementary Nights" will, it is said, be issued to subscribers next week.

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I noticed yesterday a novel addition to the jargon of art criticism. A writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, describing his preference for one sketch by Constable over another, remarked that it was "bolder, richer, and *fatter*." The art critics went long ago for terms to Covent-garden Market ("pulpy," "juicy," "downy"); but the *St. James's Gazette* critic is the first, I fancy, who has had recourse to Smithfield. Curiously enough I read a little lower down in the same column that "a useful little book to art amateurs is promised under the title of *A Dictionary of Terms of Art*." It is much needed.

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"Ouida," Miss Jennie Fothergill, Mr. G. R. Sims, and other well-known writers are collaborating in a forthcoming Christmas Annual, which is to form the new advertisement of "Beecham's Pills." Those who object to "Ouida" will for once be without an excuse; for in this case the dose will be accompanied by an antidote.

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The Paris correspondent of the *Bookseller* has been interviewing M. Zola and confronting him with the suggestion, to which I alluded last week, that *Le Rêve* was a dream, among other things, of admission to the ranks of the "Immortals." M. Zola, as will be seen from the following reply, did not altogether deny the soft impeachment;—

"When," answered M. Zola, "it pleased the President of the Republic to appoint me a Knight of the Legion of Honour, I gladly accepted the honour, not so much for myself, but because it conferred a sort of recognition of what talent I may possess. As for a seat amongst the 'Forty Immortals,' I should feel still prouder to obtain it, as that would mean the consecration of my work in the eyes of my countrymen and of the world, and the acknowledgement of a talent so often contested."

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With regard to his novels generally, this is what M. Zola said to the same interviewer:—

They are critical essays intended for those in whose power it is to remedy existing social evils. Even in Paris the working men and mechanics who have read "L'Assommoir" or "Nana" are certainly in the minority; as for those who really understand my purpose in writing those works, they are assuredly very rare exceptions among the labouring classes. Do you sincerely believe that there are many peasants who read "La Terre?" If some—very few—ever read it, they did so merely to gratify the morbid pleasure they experienced at seeing the scene of their brutal life disclosed, and their coarse expressions reproduced in black and white.

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An accidental transposition of two words in one of my paragraphs last week caused an apparent mistake which I must forthwith correct. In connection with the price said to have been paid for Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's new novel, I said that "the largest sum ever given to a woman for any single story has just been offered and accepted in America." As it stands, this statement is of course wrong; George Eliot, for instance, received very much larger prices. But the words *in America* should have come in after *the largest sum ever given*.

X. Y. Z.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

At Home and Abroad.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon full consideration, has decided to abandon the proposal for taxing wheeled vehicles.

The Empress Frederick was to leave Berlin on the 12th inst. on a visit to Queen Victoria, but it appears that there is a possibility of her Majesty's departure being postponed.

Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* is expected to arrive at Zanzibar on Tuesday next, and the international blockade is expected to begin forthwith.

The Russian Finn barque *Carl Gustaf*, of Kristinestad, laden with deals, has become a total wreck on the Gunfleet sand.

A fine specimen of the rough-legged buzzard has been shot this week at Meanwood, Yorkshire. It measured fifty-six inches from tip to tip of wings.

The French Revision Committee yesterday adopted a proposal of M. Laborderè that the new Constitution to be elaborated by the Constituent Assembly should be submitted to the popular vote.

Queen Natalie has addressed, both to the Synod of Servia and to the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, a formal protest against the divorce pronounced by the Belgrade Metropolitan between her and King Milan.

The *Marlborough Times* is authorized to state that the statement to the effect that the Savernake estate had been sold for £700,000 to Sir E. C. Guinness was entirely without foundation.

It is officially stated that the King of the Netherlands has almost recovered from his recent illness, although his Majesty's health still requires the greatest care, owing to the chronic malady from which he suffers.

A fire broke out yesterday in a sulphur mine near Casteltermini, Italy, and four of the miners have been burnt to death. The flames had not been extinguished last evening.

By some means a cupola, whilst in operation at Messrs. Oliver and Co.'s ironworks, Chesterfield, yesterday, suddenly exploded. Five men were injured, and two of them are said to be in a precarious condition.

In the sitting of the Bulgarian Sobranje yesterday the President communicated Prince Frederick's acknowledgment of the address of the House in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In this communication the Prince says the attitude of the House is a guarantee of peace and quietness for the country.

In acknowledging the decoration of the Osmanieh, in brilliants, bestowed on him by the Sultan, M. de Giers has written to his Majesty saying that he hopes to see Russia and Turkey "enter into relations based on mutual confidence."

The precautions taken by the authorities at Seville have prevented a renewal of the disturbances. Señor Canovas made an energetic speech against the Liberal Government in a meeting of one thousand Conservatives, and left for Cordova, where he was received by the Conservatives warmly.

Professor Heinrich von Bamberger, one of the most eminent modern authorities on internal diseases, and one of the celebrities of Vienna University for sixteen years past, died in that city yesterday at the age of sixty-six, after a long and painful illness, of lung disease.

An inquest was held at Malton, Yorkshire, yesterday, on the body of Mrs Pennock, the wife of James Pennock, a gatekeeper on the North-Eastern Railway, who was barbarously murdered whilst asleep in bed on Tuesday night last. A verdict of wilful murder was returned.

George Maxwell, a farmer, of Kidbrook, Blackheath, was yesterday, at the Greenwich police-court, fined £11 and costs for contravening the bye-laws of the Metropolitan Board of Works in not having two cowsheds properly cleansed. Mr. Chaffey, an inspector, spoke to their disgusting condition.

The Egyptian cotton crop is unaffected by the low Nile, but has suffered from this season's climatic changes. Despite this, the deficit of the Domains Administration will probably not exceed last year's, owing to the high prices which have been obtained for the cotton, and notably for that planted from seeds imported in 1887 from America.

The Egyptian Railway Extension Committee recommend making three new lines, two in Lower Egypt and one in Fayoom. They also propose to build a bridge across the Nile at Cairo to connect the Upper and Lower Egyptian systems. These improvements must greatly facilitate the trade of Upper Egypt and the Suez Canal.

The value has been declared at £370,699 of the personal estate of the late Alfred Backhouse of the well-known firm of bankers at Darlington. He has left £1,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and Darlington Hospital and Dispensary; £5,000, his out-door effects, the use of his furniture and household effects, and £8,000 a year for her life, to his wife.

An accident, resulting in considerable loss of life, occurred in a Hungarian coal mine on Wednesday evening. One of the pits at Salgo Tarjan, situated about eighty miles north-east of Pesth, in which 320 miners were at work, suddenly became inundated. It is believed that twenty pitmen have been drowned.

At the Dalston police-court yesterday, Thomas Avis and Thomas Porter, labourers, and John Hicks, carriage builder, were brought up, on remand, charged with being concerned in a prize fight at the Havelock Gymnasium, Dalston. The Treasury, having considered the evidence, declined to prosecute, and the defendants were discharged.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell French, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been elected a bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in succession to the late Mr. James Anderson, Q.C., one of the Official Referees. Mr. French was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1872, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1885.

At the Westminster police-court yesterday Arthur Twibill, twenty-seven, an army pensioner, who it was stated was the son of a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for embezzlement. He was employed as a wharf clerk by Messrs. Lee and Jeidern, coal merchants, Chelsea, and he had failed to account for a considerable sum of money which he had received on account of his employers.

At the Hammersmith police-court yesterday, a young man with his hair closely cropped appeared before Mr. Paget and said he had been sent to prison from that court for twenty-one days, and he had to complain that the prison authorities had cut his hair in a shameful manner. The style of the cut prevented his getting a situation, for persons refused to employ him on account of his appearance. The magistrate informed the applicant that he (Mr. Paget) could not do anything to improve his personal appearance.

"CLEANING SILVER"—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE SEVENTH MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

A STORY OF UNPARALLELED ATROCITY.

Although more complete details of the revolting murder which was discovered in Spitalfields yesterday morning are now obtainable, the story is practically the same that we told in our afternoon editions yesterday. Not one of the hideous facts which were then recorded can be taken back. This is now the seventh crime of the kind which has occurred in this immediate neighbourhood, and the character of the mutilations leaves very little doubt that the murderer in this instance is the same person who has committed the previous ones, with which the public are fully acquainted.

SCENE OF THE MURDER—"HOW THE POOR LIVE."

The scene of this last crime is at No. 26, Dorset-street, Spitalfields, which is about two hundred yards distant from 35, Hanbury-street, where the unfortunate woman, Mary Ann Nicholls, was so foully murdered. Although the victim, whose name is Mary Jane Kelly, resides at the above number, the entrance to the room she occupied is up a narrow court, in which are some half a dozen houses, and which is known as Miller's-court; it is entirely separated from the other portion of the house, and has an entrance leading into the court. The room is known by the title of No. 13. The house is rented by John M'Carthy, who keeps a small general shop at No. 27, Dorset-street, and the whole of the rooms are let out to tenants of a very poor class. As an instance of the poverty of the neighbourhood, it may be mentioned that nearly the whole of the houses in this street are common lodging-houses, and the one opposite where this murder was enacted has accommodation for some 300 men, and is fully occupied every night.

HOW THE VICTIM LIVED.

About twelve months ago Kelly, who was about twenty-four years of age, and who was considered a good-looking young woman, of fair and fresh-coloured complexion, came to Mr. M'Carthy with a man named Joseph Kelly, who she stated was her husband, and who was a porter employed at the Spitalfields market. They rented a room on the ground floor, the same in which the poor woman was murdered, at a rental of 4*s*. a week. It had been noticed that the deceased woman was somewhat addicted to drink, but Mr. M'Carthy denied having any knowledge that she had been leading a loose or immoral life. That this was so, however, there can be no doubt: for about a fortnight ago she had a quarrel with Kelly, and, after blows had been exchanged, the man left the house, or rather room, and did not return. It has since been ascertained that he went to live at Buller's common lodging-house in Bishopsgate-street. Since then the woman has supported herself as best she could, and the police have ascertained that she has been walking the streets.

WHEN LAST SEEN.—"SWEET VIOLETS" IN THE COURT.

Kelly had a little boy, aged about six or seven years, living with her, and latterly she had been in narrow straits, so much so that she is reported to have stated to a companion that she would make away with herself, as she could not bear to see her boy starving. There are conflicting statements as to when the woman was last seen alive, but that upon which most reliance appears to be placed is that of a young woman, an associate of the deceased, who states that at about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday night she met the murdered woman at the corner of Dorset-street, who said to her that she had no money and, if she could not get any, would never go out any more but would do away with herself. Soon afterwards they parted, and a man, who is described as respectably dressed, came up and spoke to the murdered woman Kelly and offered her money. The man then accompanied the woman home to her lodgings, which are on the second floor, and the little boy was removed from the room and taken to a neighbour's house. At any rate, none of those living in the court or at 26, Dorset-street saw anything of the unfortunate creature after about eight o'clock on Thursday evening, but a person living in the court opposite heard her singing, it is said, the song, "Sweet violets," but this person is unable to say whether any one else was with her at that time. Nothing more was seen or heard of her until her dead body was found.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

At a quarter to eleven yesterday morning, as the woman was 30*s*. in arrears with her rent, Mr. M'Carthy said to a man employed by him in his shop, John Bowyer, "Go to No. 13 (meaning the room occupied by Kelly) and try and get some rent." Bowyer went, and on knocking at the door was unable to obtain an answer. On looking through the keyhole he found the key was missing. The left-hand side of the room faced the court, and in it were two large windows. Bowyer, knowing that when the man Kelly and the dead woman had their quarrel a pane of glass in one of the windows was broken, went round to the side in question. He put his hand through the aperture and pulled aside the muslin curtain which covered it. On his looking into the room a shocking sight presented itself. He could see the woman lying on the bed, entirely naked, covered with blood and apparently dead. Without waiting to make a closer examination he ran to his employer and told him he believed the woman Kelly had been murdered. M'Carthy at once went and looked through the broken window, and, satisfying himself that something was wrong, despatched Bowyer to the Commercial-street police-station, at the same time enjoining him not to tell any of the neighbours what he had discovered. Inspector Back, H Division, who was in charge of the station at the time, accompanied Bowyer back, and on finding that a murder had been committed at once sent for assistance. Dr. Phillips, the divisional surgeon of police, and Superintendent Arnold were also sent for. On the arrival of the latter he caused a telegram to be sent direct to Sir Charles Warren, informing him what had happened, and Inspector Abberline, who had already arrived, despatched a message to Sir Charles Warren to bring the bloodhounds.

A SICKENING AND UNPARALLELED SCENE.

Mr. Arnold, having satisfied himself that the woman was dead, ordered one of the windows to be removed. A horrible and sickening sight then presented itself. The woman lay on her back on the bed, entirely naked. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, right down to the spinal column. The ears and nose had been cut clean off. The breasts had also been cleanly cut off and placed on a table which was by the side of the bed. The stomach and abdomen had been ripped open, while the face was slashed about, so that the features of the poor creature were beyond all recognition. The kidneys and heart had also been removed from the body, and placed on the table by the side of the breasts. The liver had likewise been removed, and laid on the right thigh. No portion of the body, however, had been taken away by the murderer. The thighs had been cut. A more horrible or sickening sight could not be imagined. The clothes of the woman were lying by the side of the bed, as though they had been taken off and laid down in the ordinary manner. While this examination was being made a photographer, who, in the meantime, had been sent for, arrived and took photographs of the body, the organs, the room, and its contents. Superintendent Arnold then had the door of the room forced. It was a very poorly furnished apartment, about 12 ft. square, there being only an old bedstead, two old tables, and a chair in it. The bedclothes had been turned down, and this was probably done by the murderer after he had cut his victim's throat. There was no appearance of a struggle having taken place, and, although a careful search of the room was made, no knife or instrument of any kind was found.

CAPS WERE DOFFED AND TEARS WERE SHED.

After a careful examination of the remains by several doctors, the body was placed in a shell, which was put into a cart and conveyed to the mortuary. It was at ten minutes to four o'clock that a one-horse carrier's cart, with the ordinary tarpaulin cover, was driven into Dorset-street, and halted opposite Miller's-court. From the cart was taken a long shell or coffin, dirty and scratched with constant use. This was taken into the death chamber, and there the remains were temporarily coffined. The news that the body was about to be removed caused a great rush of people from the courts running out of Dorset-street, and there was a determined effort to break the police cordon at the Commercial-street end. The crowd, which pressed round the van, was of the humblest class, but the demeanour of the poor people was all that could be desired. Ragged caps were doffed and slatternly-looking women shed tears as the shell, covered with a ragged-looking cloth, was placed in the van. The remains were taken to the Shoreditch mortuary, where they will remain until they have been viewed by the coroner's jury. Dr. M'Donald, coroner, in whose district the murder has happened, has fixed Monday morning for the opening of the inquest at the Shoreditch Town-hall.

WHERE WERE THE BLOODHOUNDS?

From inquiries made among the persons living in the houses adjoining the court, and also those residing in rooms in No. 26, it appears clear that no noise of any kind was heard. Up to the present time the occurrence is enveloped in as much mystery as were the previous murders. The man Kelly was quickly found, and his statement ascertained to be correct. After the examination the windows were boarded up, and the door padlocked by direction of the police. It was reported that bloodhounds would be laid on to endeavour to trace the murderer, but for some reason this project was not carried out, and, of course, after the streets became thronged with people that would have had no practical result. The street being principally composed of common lodging-houses, persons are walking along it during all hours of the night, so that little notice is taken of any ordinarily attired man. The murderer, therefore, had a good chance of getting away unobserved.

THE COOL DARING OF THE MURDERER.

A correspondent who last night saw the room in which the murder was committed says it was a tenement by itself, having formerly been the back parlour of No. 26, Dorset-street. A partition had been erected, cutting it off from the house, and the entrance door opened into Miller's-court. The two windows also faced the court, and, as the body could be seen from the court yesterday morning, it is evident that, unless the murderer perpetrated his crime with the light turned out, any person passing by could have witnessed the deed. The lock of the door was a spring one, and the murderer apparently took the key away with him when he left, as it cannot be found. The more the facts are investigated, the more apparent becomes the cool daring of the murderer. There are six houses in the court besides the tenement occupied by the deceased.

THE MAN WITH WHOM DECEASED HAD LIVED.

A young woman named Harvey, who had slept with deceased on several recent occasions, has made a statement to the effect that she had been on good terms with the deceased, whose education was much superior to that of most persons in her position of life. Harvey, however, took a room in New-court, off the same street, but remained friendly with the unfortunate woman, who visited her in New-court on Thursday night. After drinking together, they parted at half-past seven o'clock, Kelly going off in the direction of Leman-street, which she was in the habit of frequenting. She was perfectly sober at the time. Joseph Barnett (called in other reports Kelly), an Irishman, at present residing in a common lodging-house in New-street, Bishopsgate, informed a reporter last evening that he had occupied his present lodgings since Tuesday week. Previously to that he had lived in Miller's-court, Dorset-street, for eight or nine months with the murdered woman Mary Jane Kelly. They were very comfortable together until another woman came to sleep in their room, to which he strongly objected. Finally, after the woman had been there two or three nights he quarrelled with the woman whom he called his wife and left her. The next day, however, he returned and gave Kelly money. He called several other days and gave her money when he had it. On Thursday night he visited her between half-past seven and eight and told her he was sorry he had no money to give her. He saw nothing more of her.

COINCIDENCES AS TO DATES.

A somewhat important fact has been pointed out, which puts a fresh complexion on the theory of the murders. It appears that the cattle boats bringing life freight to London are in the habit of coming into the Thames on Thursdays or Fridays, and leave again for the Continent on Sundays or Mondays. It has already been a matter of comment that the recent revolting crimes have been committed at the week's end, and an opinion has been formed among some of the detectives that the murderer is a drover or butcher employed on one of these boats—of which there are many—and that he periodically appears and disappears with one of the steamers. This theory is held to be of much importance by those engaged in this investigation. There is also, it is to be noted, a striking similarity in the period of the month in which the crime has been committed, for while two of the most atrocious of the other murders were committed on the 7th of the months of September and August, this was commenced or committed on the 8th—approximately the same period in the month. This would seem to indicate that the murderer was absent from the scene of these horrors for fixed periods, and that his return was always about the same time.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s*. per month (Second-hand, 10*s*. 6*d*. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and economical. A sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

FOURTH EDITION.

YESTERDAY'S MURDER.

COMMITTED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

One of our reporters prosecuting inquiries on the scene of the murders to-day writes:—The details of the murder of Mary Jane Kelly are still enshrouded in mystery. There is no disposition on the part of the police officers at Commercial-street police-station to correct any of the conflicting statements which have been made by the newspapers, or to supply further particulars. I have, however, ascertained that there is one man in custody on suspicion, but the police do not attach much importance to this arrest, and when the police have made some further inquiries, if they should be satisfactory, he will be liberated. The excitement in the East-end continues. Dorset-street is still crowded with curious men and women, who stand in groups and discuss the details. Two constables guard the entrance to Miller's-court, and to preven any one approaching except those who live or have business there. The series of murders have created a panic among the poor unfortunate women who wander in large numbers about Spitalfields Market. One poor creature left her companions and came up to me, seeing that I was writing, and said: "Writing about the murder, sir? I wish it had been me! I have been crying my eyes out ever since I heard of it." "I asked her where she lived, and, bursting into tears, she replied: "Anywhere. Last night I slept under some stairs. I have eaten nothing for some time. The last meal I had was on Sunday. All I have had since has been drops of beer which friends have given me." The woman was poorly clad, and was strolling about, as a large number of her class do in the East-end, without hat or bonnet. Dr. Phillips and Dr. Bond have been to the mortuary this morning making a further examination of the remains of the deceased.

THE MURDER COMMITTED AFTER 9 A.M.

If the following statement can be confirmed, it has a very important bearing upon the question, who is the murderer? because it fixed approximately the time at which the murder was committed. But so many stories have been invented for the sake of gain by people who live in the locality since these murders became the sensation in the newspapers that it is difficult to ascertain at once whether they are accurate or otherwise. However, here is the latest statement, and it is given on the authority of the Central News:—

Mrs. Maxwell, the wife of the deputy of a lodging-house in Dorset-street, situate just opposite the court where Mary Kelly lived, said to a Central News reporter:—I assist my husband in his duties, but we live next door, at No. 26, Dorset-street. We stay up all night, and yesterday morning, as I was going home, carrying my lantern and other things with me, I saw the woman Kelly standing at the entrance of the court. It was then about half-past eight, and as it was unusual for her to be seen about at that hour I said to her, "Hallo, what are you doing up so early?" She said: "Oh, I'm very bad this morning. I have had the horrors. I have been drinking so much lately." I said to her: "Why don't you go and have half a pint of beer? It will put you right." She replied, "I've just had one, but I am so bad I couldn't keep it down." I didn't know then that she had separated from the man she had been living with, and I thought he had been "paying" her. I then went out in the direction of Bishopsgate to do some errands, and on my return I saw Kelly standing outside the public-house talking to a man. That was the last I saw of her.

REMOVING THE BODY TO THE MORTUARY.

Late yesterday evening a man was arrested near Dorset-street on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. He was taken to Commercial-street police-station, and is still detained there. Another man, wearing a slouch hat and carrying a black bag, was arrested, but he was quickly released. The main streets, which are usually frequented by the unfortunate women from whom the murderer had selected his victims, were almost completely deserted last night, so much has the news of the last murder terrified them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

A Mrs. Paumier, a young woman who sells roasted chestnuts at the corner of Widegate-street, a narrow thoroughfare about two minutes' walk from the scene of the murder, told a reporter yesterday afternoon a story which appears to afford a clue to the murderer. She said that about 12 o'clock that morning a man dressed like a gentleman came to her, and said, "I suppose you have heard about the murder in Dorset-street?" She replied that she had, whereupon the man grinned, and said, "I know more about it than you." He then stared into her face and went down Sandy's-row, another narrow thoroughfare which cuts across Widegate-street. When he had got some way off, however, he looked back as if to see whether she was watching him, and then vanished. Mrs. Paumier said the man had a black moustache, was about 5ft. 6in. high, and wore a black silk hat, a black coat, and speckled trousers. He also carried a black shiny bag about a foot in depth and a foot and a half in length. Mrs. Paumier stated further that the same man accosted three young women whom she knows on Thursday night, and they chaffed him and asked what he had in the bag, and he replied, "Something that the ladies don't like." One of the three young women she named, Sarah Roney, a girl about twenty, states that she was with two other girls on Thursday night in Brushfield-street, which is near Dorset-street, when a man wearing a tall hat and a black coat, and carrying a black bag, came up to her and said, "Will you come with me?" She told him she would not, and asked him what he had in the bag, and he said, "Something the ladies don't like." He then walked away.

"SWEET VIOLETS."

The following is the song of "Sweet Violets," which the murdered woman was heard singing at one o'clock yesterday morning:—

Sweet violets, sweeter than all the roses,
Ladened with fragrance, sparkling with the dew,
Sweet violets, from mossy dell and rivulet,
Zillah, darling one, I plucked them, my darling, for you.

Oh, stay! go not away,
Violets are blooming love for you alone.
Oh! sweet violets, sweeter than all the roses,
Zillah, darling one, I plucked them and brought them for you.

Sweet violets, resting in beauty's bower,
Crouched all unnoticed I did pluck that flower,
Sweet violets, still looking up to Heaven,
Zillah, darling one, I plucked them and brought them for you.

TERRIBLE MINING EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF 160 LIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday in a mine near Pittsburg, Kansas. One hundred and sixty miners were below at the time, and it is feared that all have perished.

WHAT LORD SALISBURY SAID AT GUILDHALL.

A SURVEY OF AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Last evening the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers as usual at a banquet at the Guildhall.

The Marquis of Salisbury was of course the principal speaker. He said the Government was never more resolute and confident in pursuing the policy it honestly believed, and the Ministers felt assured would lead to a successful issue. Parliament had furnished the skeleton of local government, and it was for the community to put life into the dry bones. It was not the machinery, but the men whom the people elected who could alone assure success. If they had a complaint against statesmen who ruled at Washington they had none against the people whom they ruled, and this was evident from the recent Presidential election, because the statesman referred to did not represent the American people. The Shah of Persia had taken a step which would bring new life into that country and promote its commerce. He had not much apprehension as to what was going on round the frontier of Egypt, but it showed that England had still a duty to perform in that country. They had done much to restore order and financial equilibrium to that country, but they could not leave her until she ceased to suffer from the weakness we had caused her. His lordship next referred to European affairs, and said all the Great Powers had every inducement to refrain from the terrible hazard of war, which might, and doubtless would, involve the annihilation of a nationality. There was great danger from the growing strength of armaments, and they might naturally ask where was it all to end. There were nor less than 12,000,000 of men maintained by the five Powers of Continental Europe. This rendered preparation necessary on our part to meet any forces that might be brought against us, and to give a sense of security to our trade and commerce at home and abroad. There was no section of the British people that wished for war. What they desired was to pursue the career in which our noblest laurels had been won, and to achieve in a yet higher degree the beneficent victories of industry and peace. Other toasts followed.

DEATH OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION WITNESS.

Yesterday, at the Holborn Town Hall, Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest upon the body of Michael James Quilter, of Ahabeg, Laxnaw, county Kerry, Ireland, who had come to London as a witness before the Special Commission now sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice. The circumstances of the case, very shortly, were that the deceased, a man whose age was stated to be either twenty-six or twenty-eight, came to London about the 25th ult., and was taken ill after drinking some ale under circumstances which did not transpire, and he died last Monday. The medical evidence at the inquest yesterday showed that the cause of death was syncope, caused by extreme debility induced by continual vomiting, following on extensive disease of the pleura, the lungs, and pericardium. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT PRADO'S TRIAL YESTERDAY.

STATEMENT BY MURDERED WOMAN'S SERVANT.

The first portion of yesterday's sitting was occupied by hearing Dr. Brouardel, who made the post-mortem examination of Marie Aguétant. Death, he said, must have been almost instantaneous. Barbe Burg, who was Marie Aguétant's maid at the time of the murder, was examined. She related what occurred on the 14th of January, 1886. Her mistress came home at about half-past eleven, accompanied by an individual of ordinary height. She lighted a candle in the bedroom, but could not see the man's face, as he kept his back turned to her, and only spoke low and between his teeth. Barbe Burg withdrew into the kitchen, leaving the door open to hear the individual go away. She dozed a little, but waking up and finding it was getting late (it was one o'clock in the morning), she went and knocked at her mistress's door. At first she received no answer, but after she had called to Marie Aguétant, she heard a voice close to the door, but did not understand what was said. She went back to the kitchen, but a little later returned to the bedroom door and knocked again. No answer was given, but, not venturing to go in, she was returning once more to the kitchen, when she remarked that the apartment door was open.

Barbe Burg then hurried down to the porter's lodge to inquire if any one had left the house, and being assured that no one had asked to be let out, she went upstairs again, and waited in her kitchen until two o'clock in the morning, when M. Blès, Marie Aguétant's lover came in. He was astonished at finding Burg still up, and after an explanation, entered the bedroom in a rage. He came rushing back horror-stricken, crying, "You have allowed your mistress to be murdered." Marie Aguétant was lying dead in a pool of blood in front of the fireplace. In reply to questions put to her by the judge, Barbe Burg declared she believed the man who came in with her mistress was the same who had come two nights before. She could not affirm Prado was that individual.

M. Blès, a man of about thirty, who is a cashier at Toulouse, then related how when he came in he discovered the murder. The case was again adjourned.

ACROSS GREENLAND ON SNOW SHOES.

SUCCESS OF NANSEN'S EXPEDITION.

A Copenhagen telegram says:—Dr. Frithjof Nansen has succeeded in crossing Greenland on snow shoes from east to west. Mr. Gamel, at whose expense the expedition was undertaken, has just received the following telegram from Captain Olsen, of the Danish steamer *Fox*, coming from Ivigtut, Greenland, dated "Farsund, Norway":—"Nansen's expedition on October 4 arrived at the colony of Godthaab, having passed over the inland ice from the east coast. All well. Letter from Nansen follows." Another telegram, dated Christiania, reports that Dr. Nansen, accompanied by one man, arrived at Godthaab on October 4. Other four members of the expedition were to be sent for at a fjörd some distance off. The expedition, having lost the last ship from Greenland for this year, can hardly be expected home before May next.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT.

One of the most significant episodes in connection with Mr. Gladstone's visit to Birmingham has been an exchange of friendly greetings between him and Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone made a graceful allusion to Mr. Bright in his town hall speech, and on Wednesday morning he received a kind message in reply from Mr. Bright, who is lying on a bed of sickness at Rochdale.

Mr. Gladstone, who is staying with the Hon. P. Stanhope at Wombourne, is in excellent health and voice this morning. He will drive from Womborne to Wolverhampton, to proceed at once to the Drill Hall to receive an address from Wolverhampton Liberals. There has been an enormous demand for tickets. Mr. Gladstone is expected to speak for about three quarters of an hour.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET—TO THE POOR AND DESTITUTE.

Mr. Charrington conceived last year the idea of an East-end poor party on Lord Mayor's day. He then entertained about three hundred; but this year he projected a feast on a much larger scale. The Lord Mayor, as already stated, contributed £100 towards the expense and the Sheriffs £50, the balance having been very nearly subscribed by contribution sent in through the notifications in the daily and evening newspapers. Last evening 3,000 poor destitute people were seated within the noble assembly hall which Mr. Charrington has erected. Every person was served, without the slightest confusion, with a pork-pie, half a pound of bread and butter, half a pound of cake, a quart of tea, and an apple. On the platform were Sir M. Wraxall, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Charrington, Mr. Kerwin, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Mr. A. Feeny, Mr. E. Trotter, and Mr. E. Nokes—the Pavilion Theatre preacher—who gave a short but most amusing address. A telegram of good wishes from the Lord Mayor was read to the meeting, and a response telegram was returned. The Crusaders' excellent band, and lantern scenes with descriptive accounts, completed the entertainment. The heartiest cheers were given for Mr. Charrington.

THE WIFE POISONING TRIAL IN AUSTRIA.

The trial of Dr. Zavadil, at Olmütz, on the charge of poisoning his wife was continued yesterday, when additional and conclusive evidence was given against the prisoner. Among other things, a bottle of medicine he administered to his wife, under the name of "Tinctura Fowler," was proved to contain nothing but pure liquid arsenic. Moreover, a letter, which the accused wrote from prison to his niece Sophie, with whom he had formed an illicit connection, was produced in court. It begged her to give evidence in his favour by swearing that her aunt had poisoned herself. The sentence will be pronounced to-day.

Last night's *Dublin Gazette* announces that letters have passed the Great Seal for a charter constituting Belfast a city.

The death took place yesterday, at Machynlleth, of the Rev. G. Griffiths one of the residentiary canons of Bangor, in his seventy-second year. He was only appointed last year, and was a good preacher in Welsh. The stall is in the Bishop's gift.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Cora Cardigan, the flautist, who plays daily at the Aquarium, and Herr Louis Honig, widely known as a professor of music.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will take leave of the Greek Royal family on Monday next, and will proceed to Malta to join the Duke. Her Royal Highness is reported to have been quite enchanted with her visit to this capital.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS WEAK.—AMERICANS BETTER.

There is a quiet demand for money in the open market this morning, and advances until Monday are obtainable at as low as 1 per cent. Next week the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement will have to be provided for, and a slight hardening of the market is looked for. Bill brokers are trying hard to maintain the discount rate, some now quoting 3⅛ per cent. as the minimum for three months' bank paper, but that rate is not often secured. Little attention is paid to the reports which are very persistent of further large sums being taken from the Bank for South America.

Stock Exchange markets present no feature of special interest. Monday being the first day of the fortnightly settlement, there is less disposition than ever to enter into fresh commitments, and the changes in prices are slight. Consols and other Government Funds are weak, with another decline of ⅛ in "Goschens," and in the English Railway market the variations are uninteresting. Brighton Deferred and Caledonian stocks have been inquired for a little, but other descriptions where changes are shown are lower, South Eastern Deferred being particularly weak. Foreign Government Bonds are exceedingly quiet, and the movements are unimportant. Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian Tribute are better, but otherwise the tone is weak. American Railroad securities have advanced in sympathy with the improvement in New York yesterday, but the upward movement is only to a small fractional extent, except in the case of Northern Pacific Preference, which have risen 1. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues have been bought, and are higher. Mining shares and Miscellaneous industrial securities are steady.

Messrs. Cox and Co., of Charing-cross, will receive subscriptions for the debenture and share capital of the Bergvik Company (Limited), consisting of 2,500 Five per Cent. Debentures of £100 each, 25,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of £10 each, and 10,000 Deferred shares of £10 each. The company has been formed to acquire the whole of the properties, forests, factory, goodwill, &c. (except cash balances in hand and goods sold in ordinary course before November 1, 1888), of the Bergvik and Ala Company, Sweden, as a going concern.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian and Brighton Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley ¼, Great Western, Midland, and North British Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Turkish 1871 and Defence and Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" ¼. *Declined*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Uruguay ¼, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ⅜, Egyptian Preference and Daira ¼, and the Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Northern Pacific Preference 1, Union Pacific ⅝, Illinois Central ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Central Pacific, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Receded*: Atlantic Firsts ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican First Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Lombardo-Venetian 1-16, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Ooregum ⅛, Mason and Barry ⅛, Cape and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Lower*: Namaqua ⅛ and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady, futures being partially one point up.

The gross earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for nine months were 9,709,825 dols., against 9,515,838 dols., the expenses were 5,325,905 dols., against 4,702,424 dols., leaving a net earning of 4,383,919 dols., against 3,813,414 dols.

The gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railway for September were 430,210 dols., against 404,724 dols., the expenses were 262,477 dols., against 218,418 dols., leaving a net earning of 167,733 dols., against 185,305 dols., and making a net earning for nine months of 1,398,553 dols., against 1,210,296 dols.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	1
New Consols (2¾)	97	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102¼	3⅛
New 2½ per Cent.	93¼	4¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	7⅝	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	1¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	93¾	4½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	¾
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81	¼ xd
Do. Preference	103¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	76¼	7
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81½	2
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	⅛
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅛	⅛
Italian	95¼	¼
Mexican Converted	39⅜	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15⅛	16
Do 6p.c.	17⅛	18
Portuguese	63½	¼
Russian 1873	101	¼
Spanish 4 p.c.	72	13-16 15-16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	23¼	¼
Group 2	16¼	¼
Group 4	15¼	¼
4½ p.c. 1871	82	½
5 p.c. Defence	94	½
5 p.c. Priority	83	4
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111¼	12
Great Eastern	68⅛	⅜
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100½	1⅛
Great Western	150½	¾
Hull and Barnsley	34	½
Lanc. and York.	116⅛	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	142	5
Brighton A	129¼	¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	163¼	⅛
South Western	138¾	9½
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	35¼	6¼
Met. Consolidated	73¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	33¼	¼
Midland	133	½
North British Pref	73¼	4
Do. Def.	51⅛	2½
North Eastern	157⅞	8½
North Stafford	110½	11⅜
South Eastern	133	4
Do. Deferred	103¼	9
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	56⅞	7⅛
Can. Pacific Shares	37⅛	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	68¾	¼
Denver & R. Grande	18¾	19
Do. Pref.	46¼	¼
Illinois Shares	119	20
Lake Shore	101⅜	6⅝
Onio & Mississippi	23	⅛
Louis. and Nash.	61	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67⅛	8
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¾	⅛
N. Y. Can. Shares	113	½
New York Ontario	16⅜	⅜
Erie Shares	29⅛	⅞
Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	53¾	½
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41	⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	63	¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56	½
Phil. and Read. Sh.	25⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	67	¼
Wabash Preferred	27¾	8¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	44	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	⅛
Do. First Pref.	67⅛	⅞
Do. Second Pref	47⅜	⅞
Do. Third Pref.	26⅛	⅞
Do. Guaranteed	71½	2
Mexican Ordinary	47¼	½
Do First Pref	123¼	¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	77¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9⅛
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	27⅞	8⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133	134
City Bank	203	1⅝
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	1: 3 16	5 16
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48½	9½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅛
Mysore shares	3 11 16	13 16
Ooregums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	6⅛	¼
Namaqua	4⅜	⅜
Mason and Barry	11¼	12
Rio Tinto	26⅝	⅜
Montana £1 shares	2	1⅛
De Beers, new shares	17	¼
Kimberley Cent.	—	—
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	4⅝	7
Do. Pref.	77½	8⅛
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10
Eastern	12⅞	⅜
Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅜
United Telephone	13⅛	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13⅛	14½
London Tramway	13	14
North Metropolitan	17½	18⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	168	73
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
Brush Electl. (£4 pd)	4¼	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	307½	10
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅜
London Nitrate	25	7
Primitiva Nitrate	32¼	¼
Salt Union Shares	4⅛	⅛ pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4 xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¼
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	87¼	8¼
E & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	8

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

Here is last night's menu at the Lord Mayor's banquet :—

SOUPS.
Turtle. Clear Turtle (more or less warm).
REMOVES.
Roast Turkeys. Partridges. Grouse. Pheasants (hot).
COLD.
Capons à la Favorite. Chickens à la Belle-Vue.
Turkey en Galantine Roast Chickens.
Périgord Pies. Tongues. Pigeon Pies.
Ribs of Lamb. Sirloins of Beef. York Hams.
Lobster Salad. Braised Lamb.
ENTREMETS.
Fruit and orange jellies. Chartreuses aux Conserves
Italian Creams. Pâtisserie à la Genoise.
Méringues à la Crême. Compotes à la Condé.
Dessert. Ices.

For quantities multiply by 800.

***

The mechanical difficulties in the way of providing a Lord Mayor's banquet must be enormous. There are about 800 guests to cater for, each a *Lucullus expectans*, and the vaults of the Guildhall do not make the best of kitchens.

***

The faces of the distinguished guests afford a remarkable study in physiognomy. The new Lord Mayor has a handsome, clear-cut head and an expansive brow, offering a marked contrast to the florid and jolly hotel-keeping countenance of the late Belgian De Keyser. It was very amusing to hear the toastmaster pray for silence for the *late* Lord Mayor, as if poor Sir Polydore De Keyser were dead and about to rise—say, from the Guildhall vaults.

***

In the opinion of our correspondent, Sir Frederick Leighton was far the handsomest and most distinguished-looking figure at the banquet.

***

Yesterday the bands in the skeletonized procession played a well-known Irish song without remonstrance from the crowd. Indeed, every one I saw was nodding his head to the spirited chorus. It was "Killaloe," no other.

***

I hear that Mr. Harry Furniss's remarkably clever thumbnails of scenes at the Royal Commission are held, in the opinion of some, to sail very near contempt of court. Judge Day nodding, I suppose. But only with one eye, eh, Mr. Furniss? It would certainly be a treat to see Mr. Burnand and Mr. Furniss genuflecting.

***

Paddy Lane, the author of the bull that "he would rather be a coward for five minutes than be a dead man all the rest of his life," was responsible last night for another of the same sort. Speaking of his a sailant Kavanagh, he said: "I won't say anything hard of him. If he has done wrong, I leave it to his own conscience and God to play the devil with him."

***

A friend of mine tells me he has tried in vain to procure the German doctors' report, which was advertised for sale the other day in these columns. Has Sir Morell struck terror into the hearts of the booksellers?

***

Does any one know of a first-class young fellow anxious to enter upon a journalistic career at a small salary as shorthand amanuensis of an English correspondent abroad? If they do, I would like to hear of him, for such a post is open to-day. Knowledge of shorthand indispensable and French important.

***

Mr. Albert Chester Ives, the former correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was examined a day or two ago before the Parnell Commission, had the rarest opportunities when in Ireland, after the foundation of the Land League, of judging the true condition of affairs. He was equally popular with the landlords and the Leaguers. And although the newspaper he represented was editorially opposed to Mr. Parnell's policy—which was then known as "the active policy"—Mr. Ives never hesitated to state what he saw in its true light. During his sojourn in Ireland he mingled with people of all sorts and conditions, politically and socially, and, notwithstanding what he wrote upon the Land League policy and that of its opponents, he maintained friendly relations with all concerned, especially with Mr. Parnell and the late Colonel King-Harman. Mr. Parnell still holds Mr. Ives in high estimation.

***

It would have been interesting if Mr. Ives had laid before the Commission his scrap-books, which contain all he wrote in the *New York Herald* while in Ireland as its "special correspondent" and as secretary to the "*New York Herald* Famine Fund." These volumes, which we have had for historical purposes the privilege to examine, would be of great value. In them may be seen autograph letters from Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, and a host of other politicians, all of which are of the intensest political interest at this time. Mr. Ives's opinion on Irish affairs at this epoch of the struggle of the League with the Government is without bias, for he never on any occasion allied himself with any party; he was simply an independent observer of events, and as such faithfully chronicled them.

***

The death of Dr. Louis Loewe robs the Jewish community of one of its most prominent learned members. His linguistic acquirements were extraordinary; indeed, it was generally stated that he knew, and knew well, no fewer than forty different languages and dialects—the majority of these being Oriental. By birth he was a Prussian, and he was no more than thirty when he was appointed librarian to the Duke of Sussex. For his patron and other noble lords he travelled in the then little known countries of North-east Africa and Asia Minor, and had thus opportunities of cultivating the languages and literature of Nubia, Arabia, Circassia, Turkey, and so forth—opportunities of which he availed himself to the utmost. He was the trusted companion of Sir Moses Montefiore on thirteen of his missions to the East, to Russia, Roumania, Poland, and Rome.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.
SIX PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A fire broke out yesterday in some steam gauge and lantern works in Rochester, New York State. Fourteen of the employés attempted to save themselves by jumping from the windows, but six of them were killed by the fall, and the others were all more or less injured. Several persons have also been buried beneath the ruins of the burning building.

THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

We regret to say that the appeal which we made to the public for funds to keep the unfortunate members of the Russian Opera Company from absolutely starving in the streets of London has not met with an adequate response. To provide them with food and lodging until they can be sent off to Russia, and to pay their fare third class to Moscow, will cost at the very least £150. Towards that sum there has been subscribed, we hear, less than £30. Every day's delay in sending them home means increased expenditure. This is a case in which it is literally true that he who gives quickly gives twice We shall publish a list of subscriptions on Monday, when we hope that the requisite sum may have been subscribed to enable us to send these unfortunates home to their own country. Any one wishing to subscribe can pay their subscriptions direct into the Russian Opera Troupe Fund opened at the bank of Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, or forward them to this office for that purpose.

DR. LANSDELL'S JOURNEY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

News has reached the *Manchester Guardian* of Dr. Lansdell from Kashgar. After spending a few days at Aksu, whence we last heard, he set out by caravan, attended by two Chinese soldiers and two Turk attendants, thoughtfully provided by the Russian Consul at Kashgar. His route lay for the most part through a desert, the stopping places being generally Chinese post stations without surrounding inhabitants. The principal villages passed through were Maralbashi and Faizabad, Kashgar being reached on the eighteenth day from Aksu. At Kashgar a friendly altercation took place between the Russian Consul and the Chinese authorities as to who should entertain the traveller, the former wishing to do so on the ground of personal acquaintance, and the latter from patriotic considerations. The Chinese won the day, and provided Dr. Lansdell with a lodging; but the Consul on their guest's departure escorted him out of the town with Cossacks, preceded by their silken banner, and followed by the caravan and attendants, to the spot where Adolphe Schlagintweit was murdered. The Russians then returned, and Dr. Lansdell went forward towards Yarkand.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING AT SUAKIN.

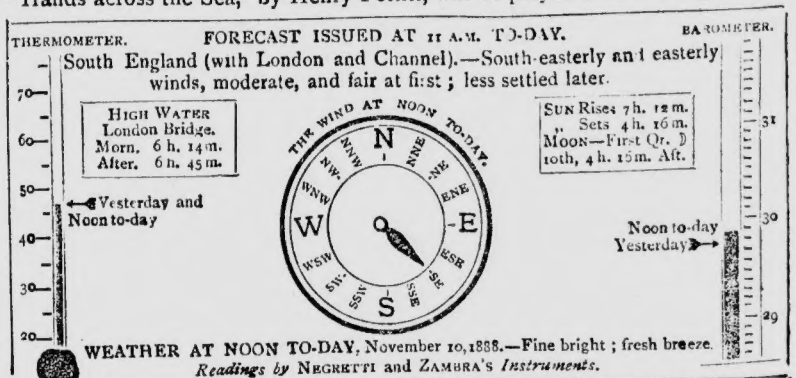
On Thursday night after dark about two hundred of the black battalion at Suakin went out in four different parties to try and spike the enemy's guns, but failed. They were vigorously attacked by the enemy, but showed great courage and had a hand-to-hand fight. Our losses included five killed and two wounded. Yesterday morning large numbers of the enemy were seen in the direction of Hasheen and Handoub. There are in the trenches, it is believed, not less than 1,200 of them, with about 1,500 in the bush. Their loss on Thursday night was heavy. Two dead bodies of Arabs were brought in by the blacks. General Grenfell, who is said to favour a policy of passive resistance was to leave Suakin to-day for Suez direct.

WILL SIR CHARLES WARREN RESIGN?

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—It was rumoured in the lobby last night that Sir Charles Warren will resign. He is offended, it is thought, at the rebuke which Mr. Matthews gave him on Thursday, and he will probably make it a pretext for retiring.

There seems to be little doubt now, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that either Sir Charles Warren or Mr. Matthews must resign at once, or the Government will find themselves in hot water with a considerable section of their supporters. Mr. Gent Davis is not a very influential member of Parliament, but it is well known that in the action which he is taking with regard to Mr. Munro's resignation he has behind him the sympathy and the secret support of a number of more influential Conservatives who have not cared themselves to take action in the matter. Mr. Gent-Davis's question was not put last night in consequence of a written appeal from the Home Secretary for its postponement. He intends to move the adjournment of the House on Monday, and not only is he assured of the adhesion of the necessary forty members, but a number of members, especially below the Liberal gangway, have intimated their intention to take part in the debate, which will in all probability last all night.

Miss Grace Hawthorne has kindly given permission for a ticket benefit at the Royal Princess's Theatre, on Monday, November 12, to Friday, November 16, on behalf of the Christ Church East London halfpenny dinners. All tickets bought direct of Mrs. Priscilla Jay, Christ Church Vicarage, Watney-street, E., will benefit the charity. Last year over 40,000 dinners were provided. "Hands across the Sea," by Henry Pettitt, will be played each evening.



Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

AN EVENING OF EDUCATION—IN PATIENCE.

BY A SPECTATOR.

IT was a scanty and a dull House of Commons last night which discussed the Education Estimates, not more than twenty members remaining during a good part of the debate to prove their consciousness of the importance of the subject. Except that Baron De Worms acknowledged the receipt of the indignant messages from Queensland protesting against the new Governor, there was nothing of interest on the question list. But the news of the last horror in East London was yet fresh, and Mr. Conybeare in some degree satisfied the vague, impatient feeling that was in the air by blurting out without notice a blunt question on the subject: "Did not Mr. Matthews think the time had come to replace Sir Charles Warren by some officer who would investigate these crimes?" The Speaker flung the ægis of correct procedure over the confused Home Secretary, and Mr. Conybeare was ordered to give notice of the question in the usual form. Mr. C. Graham asked Mr. Smith if it was true that Sir C. Warren was at St. Petersburg, or, as others heard it, that he had resigned. Whichever was the question, Mr. Smith's answer was an emphatic negative. The Monro question Mr. Matthews has got deferred to Monday.

"BUT LET ME LAUGH: I'VE MUCKLE TIME TO GRIEVE."

Mr. Atherley-Jones, who had a bill to bring in, and who is by no means a new member, caused a great deal of amusement by his entire unpreparedness and seeming ignorance of the formal preliminaries. It is customary, on the Speaker calling upon the member responsible, for him to raise his hat, and presently to read the names of those who are "backing" the bill, including his own in the closing phrase, "and myself." Mr. Atherley-Jones, who had not the names in readiness, was thrown into a comical confusion by the demand for them; however, he jumped up and spelt the list out from memory, putting himself second, and looking appealingly round for suggestions. The next step is for the member to go and stand at the bar; his name is called, and he then walks solemnly up the floor, bowing exactly three times, with such elegance as he can command. At the table he gives the bill to the clerk, who reads its title out, the Speaker asking the leave of the House for it to be technically read a first time, and the introducer finally names a day for the second reading. All this goes smoothly enough as a rule; but poor Mr. Atherley Jones, unexpectedly started on the process of formalities, wandered about wistfully like a novice threading the "Lancers," prompted by friends, and amid roars of laughter. A small incident is a godsend in a dull House.

"AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED."

Sir W. Hart-Dyke is one of those Conservative Ministers who come within the scope of Lord Randolph's well known remark about the connection between mediocrity and double-barrelled names. There is about him "a lack of personal magnetism," as it is phrased now, and he is also in the unhappy position of having to manipulate figures without possessing the knack of making those elusive and insubordinate allies marshal themselves in serviceable and attractive array.

Still, Sir W. Hart-Dyke's statement was pronounced by friendly critics better than usual. There was, he said, somewhat ambiguously, great educational electricity in the air, partly traceable to the pending elections, no doubt, partly to the long-deferred Report of the Royal Commission, which it would be the Government's duty to study most carefully. But he hastened at once to dissipate all floating expectation of radical changes in the system of elementary education, and to nail his colours to the compromise of 1870, on the especial ground of the danger of plunging the education question into "the seething vortex of sectarian controversy." These assurances were cheered on the Opposition side. They were made in the name of the Government, and were accompanied by a promise to give very early notice of any change in the code which might be contemplated. Proceeding to figures, he showed that the vote required for 1888-9 exceeded by £117,000 odd that for 1887-8, in spite of a reduction in Whitehall salaries. The scale of payment of the hard-worked teachers, he said, required serious overhauling. The increase on the register of names was satisfactory, scarcely so the average attendance. What was the cure for this? Not, in his view, increase of compulsory powers, so much as of the attractiveness of school life. Sir W. Hart-Dyke is a believer in the moral influence of Board schools; he proceeded to argue the diminution of juvenile crime as the result of the Act. And he ended with a hint that the ratepayers should not be tempted to spend on elementary, money which should go to secondary education.

"PAYMENT BY RESULTS."

Much of the necessarily somewhat desultory discussion which followed was directed to supplying that which this statement conspicuously lacks—namely, practical recommendations for profiting by the Report. Mr. Picton, an old hand in school-board matters—another of those well-informed and painstaking men "deficient in personal magnetism"—complained of the pigeon-holing of Matthew Arnold's admirable Report of his Continental investigations, with its emphatic moral of our inferiority in the matter of making "the children human." Mr. Picton vigorously attacked the oft-condemned system of payment by results—so-called. Once on the School Board, he had thought it impossible to replace it by any other. But he had come strongly to believe that until we do somehow replace it, we shall get no national education of any value. Mr. Sydney Buxton followed suit in a sensible and quiet speech.

Mr. Samuel Smith is a man who, if he could speak at all, could speak on this subject. Except bi-metallism he cares for nothing else. He has had thirty years' experience. His heart is in the work. But unfortunately Mr. Smith is only just able to speak at all; and when he does his audience is only just able to listen. All Mr. Smith's knowledge and experience, and great thought and kindliness for the young, have to find their way out to the world by way of a thin, weak, exacting voice, like that of a man in a late stage of bronchitis and sore throat. Otherwise Mr. Smith would surely make more impact: as it is one can only be thankful that he makes so much. He returned to the charge about the low literature which commands the ears of our children at present—instancing twenty penny weeklies all about crime, circulating upwards of a million and a half—meaning in all, presumably. He held up as models the German "continuation" schools, and suggested that compulsory evening classes for "continuation" teaching would delight the working man—a rather "tall order," one would think. But there is no chance of making an impression (concluded Mr. Smith, while that wicked voice foiled his struggle to energize the assertion) on adult degradation till you can keep an educational influence upon children up to sixteen.

WORKMEN IN CONCLAVE.

A WEEK WITH THE NEW "INTERNATIONAL."

AN International Trades Congress is somewhat of a spectre in the eyes o timid politicians, who see in every sign of brotherly comradeship among the democracies a suggestion of revolution. The "Red International" is still a memory of terror, and the great despotisms of the Continent, like the "moderates" at home, regard the growing friendliness among the workers of different nations as a menace to the stability of the present order of society.

But dreaded or not, the International Trades Congress has met, and from Tuesday, November 6, Newman-street has recalled the faubourgs of Paris, the canal-crossed streets of Amsterdam, the picturesque towns of Belgium, the vigorous life of Denmark, and even the sunlit slopes and grey groves of Italy.

The formal opening of the Congress took place on Tuesday, but on Monday evening the delegates met in friendly fashion at the Westminster Palace Hotel, where Mr. George Shipton presided over delegates, cigars, and a marvellous variety of beverages. Speeches and songs enlivened the proceedings, and the Marseillaise served as stirrup cup, a verse in the tongue of each nation present being sung by a delegate. The sittings on Tuesday were fairly lively; the Parliamentary Committee, accustomed to the cut-and-dry fashion in which at English meetings all the officers are selected beforehand, presented to the meeting, and elected without discussion, had reckoned, not without their host, but without their guests. The foreigners would have none of this imposition of officers on the Congress, and their protests were made with all the vigour of gesture and the volubility of tongue familiar to all who have experience of Continental gatherings. The English were the strongest in numbers, and not grasping the reason of the foreign objections, were inclined to use their numerical strength to put down the protesters. Ultimately Mr. George Shipton, put forward by the Parliamentary Committee, was elected president for the week by 61 votes, against 48 votes given to John Burns, the well-known Social Democrat; and then, in order to meet the views of the foreign delegates, it was decided that each nation should successively select one of its number as foreign president for the day, to sit beside the English president, and the proposition to elect an English vice-chairman was quietly shunted. Another storm arose over the constitution of the Standing Orders Committee, but finally it was voted that it should consist of five foreign and four English delegates; these were elected each by his own nation, and the English Socialists succeeded in electing Parnell, putting him second on the list.

The foreign president of the second day was the well-known Belgian Socialist Anseele, a man of great eloquence and manifest force of character, who was as impartial and dignified in the chair as he was passionate in his protests out of it when he thought an injustice was being done. In the verification of the credentials of the delegates some interesting questions of principle arose: were Miss Edith Simcox and Annie Besant legal representatives of women's unions, they not being operatives? A majority of the Standing Orders Committee accepted their credentials. When the question came before the Congress, Annie Besant appealed to the action of the Bradford Congress, which had refused to ratify a similar attempt of the parliamentary committee to exclude representatives of women's unions who were not technically operatives; she was a legal member of the union of which she was secretary, and the Parliamentary Committee could not override the decision of the body from which it held its powers. Miss Edith Simcox also defended her position, pointing out that it was legally stronger than that of many of the Parliamentary Committee, who had not worked at any trade for many a long year. The Congress endorsed the action of the majority of the Standing Orders Committee and accepted the credentials. John Burns and Tom Mann were also challenged, but they successfully vindicated their mandates. On the other hand, two delegates from Lyons, who were shown to be sweaters and not workers, were excluded from the Congress, and were followed by a Frenchman and an Englishman, whose credentials were invalid. Another French delegate, who represented a teachers' union, was accepted, and this decision, with that sanctioning the delegations of Miss Simcox and Mrs. Besant, shows the direction in which trade unionism tends to move; there is an inclination to extend it to include those who honestly earn their bread, and this widening is indeed necessary as labour begins to face the problems which lie at the root of social organization, and the line of cleavage is no longer between workers who live by handicraft or by brain labour, but between those who live *by* labour and those who live *on* it. And this leads to the other important matter brought out by the Congress—that the orthodox trade unionists, in the old sense, stand alone in the world of labour. On the Continent to say "workman" is to say "Socialist," and in England itself trade unionism is becoming honeycombed with Socialism, and no less than eleven of the elected delegates sent to the Congress by English unions are professed Socialists.

This is a fact which, made patent to the public by this International Congress, the "leaders of thought" will do well to take into consideration Is it the handwriting on the wall, telling of the approaching triumph of labour throughout the world?

THE BURMAH RUBY MINES CONCESSION.

WE hear that the India Office have broken with the Streeter syndicate with respect to the concession for the working of the ruby mines of Burmah, and have advertised for fresh tenders. The syndicate, however, are by no means inclined to let the matter drop, as they hold that the Indian Government sanctioned the concession in their favour, and that in view thereof they have incurred an expenditure of £10,000. The Rothschilds, we are told, are associated with the syndicate, and they are indignant that the India Office should not have carried the bargain out. Mr. Streeter's offer, which is said to have been accepted, was four lakhs of rupees per annum for a lease of five years.

THE "STATIST" AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

THE *Statist* this morning publishes without needless comment correspondence which has passed between the editor and the Public Prosecutor. It deals with the Home and Foreign Mines Trust (Limited) and the British Colonial and General Investment Trust (Limited), which are in liquidation, and the editor states that the investigations made with respect to these trusts show "a vast conspiracy to defraud, and that the conspirators have succeeded in obtaining hundreds of thousands of pounds from victims." Sir A. K. Stephenson was urged to take up the case as one of vast public importance, but that gentleman shunted the responsibility on to the City Solicitor "who obtained authority to commence a prosecution as soon as he had sufficient materials in his hands to do so." Apparently that has not yet been done, and so the perpetrators of the frauds escape between the two.

WHY BOMBAY BEATS LANCASHIRE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us with reference to a short article published on Wednesday, headed "The Rivalry of Bombay and Lancashire." Bombay is beating Lancashire out of the markets of China and Japan in the matter of cotton yarn, and the board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce attribute this in the main to geographical position and the fall in the price of silver. Our correspondent says:—

In the article no reference is made to the actual reason why Bombay spinners can so successfully compete with Lancashire. It is simply that Bombay works at least an average of seventy hours a week and Lancashire fifty-six. From daybreak to sunset, week in week out, Sundays included, the poor Indian operatives never cease, with the exception of a quarter of an hour's interval at midday, which is not designed for the repose of the workers, but for the repose of the steam-engine. I have worked in an Indian cotton mill, and speak of what I have seen. These poor workers bring with them a handful of rice, which they eat while working. The quarter of an hour's interval they give to sleep, being thoroughly exhausted. Where are the Factory Acts in Bombay, and limitation of labour? The owners of these mills literally coin money. I know one native who on a moderate computation makes at least one hundred thousand sterling (£100,000) from his mills per annum. Let English factory regulations be applied to Bombay, and Lancashire spinners need not fear competition.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

A resident in Constantinople, whom the *Neue Freie Presse* characterizes as "thoroughly worthy of trust," tells a horrible story of the extensive female slave trade which is still carried on there in spite of the Consuls of the Christian Powers. Hardly any week passes, says he, without the arrival of a white-haired courier, between sixty-five and seventy years old, accompanied by a convoy of young girls, mostly from poor families in Galicia, whom he has induced to go with him to the Turkish capital under the promises of a "splendid situation" or a "rich marriage." The Austrian consular officials, as well as those of other Powers, have kept a wakeful eye upon this old scoundrel, and stopped him from landing his "wares" in Constantinople itself. It is now discovered that he takes them to a spot where they are out of the reach of the eyes of European law, Kawak, the Turkish quarantine station on the Bosphorus. Here they are unshipped, and sent ultimately to Constantinople by the land route through Bujukdere. Here not a soul is troubled about their deplorable fate, and their redemption from the horrors preparing for them is only possible through energetic foreign help. The "proprietor" takes them to a certain bourse, called the Casino, where his living wares are dealt with exactly as if they were dead matter or shares. The price for the "coarser wares," as they are brutally described, varies from 30 to 50 Turkish pounds, or 300 to 600 florins. The price of the "finer wares" is higher, reaching the level sometimes of 200 Turkish pounds. They are bought for customers in Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, and other places under Mahommedan rule. The "brokers" attempt to conceal the nature of their trade by deceptive advices—as, for instance, "expect three dozen silver spoons" (which is technical for the "finer wares"); or "we send five vessels of meal" (a medium quality); or "eight sacks of potatoes" (the coarsest quality).

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOGBERRY AND VERGES MUST GO!

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Is it because the poor women who have been so shockingly murdered sin in rags instead of silk that no interest is elicited, no thrill of indignation convulses all London? I am horrified to hear of no great indignation meetings, if not of men of women, determined to turn out an utterly incompetent military Bobadil and his master on the Treasury Bench. No reward is offered by these Government hacks! Of course this arises from the fact that the murders were committed in Miller's-court, and not Belgrave-square! Must we wait for the waves of feminine indignation to arise until a duchess and her plethoric pug dog are found mutilated in Grosvenor-square?—Yours truly, GABRIELLE CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

17, *Albemarle-street, W.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
TO-DAY (Saturday), at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Gridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

71st Performance TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield, Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 202nd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by, THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 101st Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Milward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 239th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, at 2.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Lewey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), November 10, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-DAY at 2.30 and THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 2 and 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone—No. 3,809. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Doors open at 7.30; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, intitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 2 and 7.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER. EVERY EVENING, at 7.40. WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (780th Performance.) Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, L. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'.—DOROTHY.—LAST SIX WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the LYRIC THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Building warmed. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

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A PITCHED FIGHT BETWEEN A TIGER AND A BOAR.

WHAT A HUNTER SAW FROM HIS HIDING HOLE.

Among the many stories of adventure which Mr. Inglis tells in his "Tent Life in Tiger Land," one of the most interesting is that in which he describes a pitched battle between a tiger and a boar, which he watched from a hiding hole near a pool, where the wild beasts came to water. When the boar saw the tiger the latter roared. But, says Mr. Inglis,

The old boar did not seem to mind the roar so very much as might have been anticipated. He actually repeated his "hoo! hoo!" only in a, if possible, more aggressive, insulting, and defiant manner. Nay more, such was his temerity that he actually advanced with a short, sharp rush in the direction of the striped intruder. Intently peering through the indistinct light, we eagerly watched the development of this strange *rencontre*. The tiger was now crouching low, crawling stealthily round and round the boar, who changed front with every movement of his lithe and sinewy adversary, keeping his determined head and sharp, deadly tusks ever facing his stealthy and treacherous foe. The bristles of the boar's back were up at a right angle from the strong spine. The wedged-shaped head poised on the strong neck and thick rampart of muscular shoulder was bent low, and the whole attitude of the body betokened full alertness and angry resoluteness. In their circlings the two brutes were now nearer to each other and nearer to us, and thus we could mark every movement with greater precision. The tiger was now growling and showing his teeth; and all this, that takes such a time to tell, was but the work of a few short minutes. Crouching now still lower till he seemed almost flat on the ground, and gathering his sinewy limbs beneath his lithe, lean body, he suddenly startled the stillness with a loud roar, and quick as lightning sprang upon the boar. For a brief minute the struggle was thrilling in its intense excitement. With one swift, dexterous sweep of the strong, ready paw, the tiger fetched the boar a terrific slap right across the jaw, which made the strong beast reel; but with a hoarse grunt of resolute defiance, with two or three short, sharp digs of the strong head and neck, and swift cutting blows of the cruel, gashing tusks, he seemed to make a hole or two in the tiger's coat, marking it with more stripes than nature had ever painted there; and presently both combatants were streaming with gore. The tremendous buffet of the sharp claws had torn flesh and skin away from off the boar's cheek and forehead, leaving a great ugly flap hanging over his face and half blinding him. The pig was now on his mettle. With another hoarse grunt, he made straight for the tiger, who very dexterously eluded the charge, and, lithe and quick as a cat after a mouse, doubled almost on itself, and alighted clean on the boar's back, inserting his teeth above the shoulders, tearing with his claws and biting out great mouthfuls of flesh from the quivering carcase of his maddened antagonist. He seemed now to be having all the best of it. So much so that the boar discreetly stumbled and fell forward, whether by accident or design I know not, but the effect was to bring the tiger clean over his head, sprawling clumsily on the ground. I almost shouted, "Aha, now you have him!" for the tables were turned. Getting his fore feet on the tiger's prostrate carcase, the boar now gave two or three short, ripping gashes with the strong, white tusks, almost disembowelling his foe, and then, exhausted seemingly by the effort, apparently giddy and sick, he staggered aside and lay down panting and champing his tusks, but still defiant, with his head to the foe. But the tiger, too, was sick—yea, sick unto death. The blood-letting had been too much for him. And now thinking that it was time for the interference of a third party, I let the two mutually disabled combatants have the contents of both my barrels, and we had the satisfaction presently of seeing the struggling limbs grow still, and knew that both were ours.

TWO TYPES OF CONVICTS.

Captain Harvey, the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, as a result of his observations on the characters of our convict prison population, divides habitual criminals into two classes. Many men are to be found in the criminal ranks, he says, who, though constantly in and out of prison, are not criminals at heart, but fall into crime from an inherent weakness of character. They are often creatures of impulse, wanting in intelligence, and incapable of pursuing, even with moderate success, a criminal life. Many of them are victims of their passions, or dupes of others. Though able to earn their livelihood when removed from the sphere of temptation, numbers are incapable of struggling against adverse circumstances, and consequently fall to the first temptation that is likely to satisfy their pressing requirements.

Although there are many whose first fall from the path of rectitude is due to misfortune, there are others who have either deliberately adopted or continued in a criminal life from choice. Numbers have been brought up in an atmosphere of crime, and like others who have taken to it at a later period, have persevered in the same course, because unfortunately the prizes that have fallen to their share have been more frequent, and of greater value, than is generally believed to be the case, one fair haul, as they call it, providing them in a couple of hours with more than a month's steady hard labour could do. The excitement consequent on the risk they are more or less constantly incurring has a great charm for many, and attracts and retains in their ranks venturesome and reckless characters, who perhaps, under other circumstances, might have turned their hands to better things.

The freemasonry and goodfellowship that exists among these men is really marvellous, and enables many when times are less prosperous to tide over hard periods, until the wheel of fortune once more turns in their favour. In contradistinction to the first section of this class, they are generally quick-witted, full of enterprise, and often exhibit pluck and determination of character, which, if brought to play in a better cause, could produce valuable results. They live by excitement, are naturally reckless, and often stake their liberty with the same light-heartedness that a man might a sum of money that he can easily afford to lose. They have their own code of honour, and follow their avocation in a systematic manner, and not in the haphazard style that many fancy they do. They look upon the world as a fair field for plunder, and view the plodding life of a mechanic or labourer with a certain amount of contempt; so much so is this the case, that some have actually admitted to me that they consider the occasional penalty of imprisonment not too high a price to pay for the period of licentious liberty they now and then enjoy. They are "Bohemians" at heart, and often only value life and liberty on conditions which to the industrious portion of the community appear incomprehensible.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AND MONDAY.

SATURDAY.

Concerts—Lambeth Polytechnic, Ferndale-road; People's Concert, Town Hall, Poplar, 8; Jerome Hopkins, Piano Lecture Concert, Bloomsbury Hall, 3; Miss Mathilde Wurm's Pianoforte Recital, Prince's Hall, 4.
Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, on "Cornwall and the Cornish," 8.30.
Clapham Public Library—Meeting in Boys' School-room, Macaulay-road, 4.
Doll Show in aid of Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.
Botanic Society, Regent's Park, 3.
Opening of Volunteer Drill Hall, Farringdon-road, 4.30.
2nd Middlesex Artillery Prizes, Cannon-street Hotel, 7.
London Municipal Reform League, Westminster Palace Hotel, 8.

SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. S. A. Walrond, 10; Canon Gregory, 3.15; Rev. R. S. Gregory, 7.
Westminster Abbey—The Bishop of Bedford, 10; Canon Protheroe, 3.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Rev. R. Stewart, 11; Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glyn, 3.30.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane—Rev. A. W. Milroy, 11.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Rev. Dr. Wace, 11; Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. W. P. Pearce, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; Rev. E. G. Gordon, 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11; Rev. L. M. Haslope, 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—The Bishop of Bedford, 11.30.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 11; Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 7.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15; Rev. J. Gamble 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. H. G. La Neven, 11; Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 7.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.15; Rev. H. Henson, 4; Rev. R. Hassard, 6.30.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. R. H. Hadden, 11; Rev. E. Collett, 6.30.
Holy Trinity, Bessborough-gardens—Rev. H. B. Coward, 11; Rev. G. Miller, 7.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11; Rev. Dr. Richardson 7.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. W. J. Watson, 11; Rev. A. G. Warner, 6.30.
Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside—Rev. Arthur Veysey, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Canon MacColl, 11.15; Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, 11.15; Rev. H. B. Ottley, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. A. B. Gurdon, 11; Rev. J. Vaughan, 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley square—Father Hayes, 11; Father Morris, 4.
St. Mary's, Moorfields—Monsignor Gilbert, 11; Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, 7.
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. H. M'Cree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. G. Hawker, 11 and 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Messrs. Fullerton and Smith, 11 and 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyers, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. J. W. Clark, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Beesley, 11 and 6.30.
Belsize Green-road—Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. John Nunn, 11; Rev. A. Rowland, 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Miles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. R. Snowdown, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus—Rev. T. Kench, 11; Rev. Dr. J. W. Kirton, 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. Dr. Gwynne Jones, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. H. Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11; Missionary Meeting, 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. Henry Viner, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Mackregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11; Mr. R. F. Horton, 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. A. J. Palmer, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. G. E. Scutt, 11; Rev. J. Dodsworth, 6.30.
Brixton-hill—Rev. F. J. Sharr, 11; Rev. E. T. Smith, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 10.45; Rev. F. J. Murrell, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. G. Kenyon, 11; Rev. Charles Dawe, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. A. Dyson, 11; Rev. J. Clegg, 6.30.
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. B. Senior, 11, 3, and 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. W. J. Elvy, 11; Rev. J. Kinnings, 6.30.
Streatham—Rev. E. T. Smith, 11; Rev. F. J. Sharr, 6.30.
West Norwood—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. Dr. Wright, 11 and 7.
Colebrooke-row, Islington—Rev. Dr. Davidson, 11 and 6.30.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. B. Meharry, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. J. M. Blake, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Charles Moinet, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. E. H. E. Franks, 7.
Regent's-square.—Rev. G. D. Low, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. Dr. Macleod, 11; Rev. A. M. Philip, 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, 11.15 and 7.
Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Mr. J. B. Wookey, 11 and 7; Rev. H. Bright, 3.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. E. J. Kennedy, (men only), 3.45; Mr. R. Hurditch (public), 7.30.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. E. J. Kennedy, 11 and 6.45.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. J. E. Carpenter, 11.15; Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, 7.
Rotherhithe Free Church, Deptford Lower-road—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.30.
Speke Hall, Battersea (close to Clapham Junction)—Mr. Reader Harris, 11 and 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Rev. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "Intellectual Honesty in the Pulpit," 11.15; Mr. F. H. Balfour, on "Taoism," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mrs. Bryant, on "Causes and Cure of some Moral Defects," 7.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Mr. S. H. Swinny, on "Greek Civilization," 4; Professor Beesly, on "The Universal Church," 8.
61, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park—Dr. Kaines, on "Can History be treated as a Science?" 7.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. Gower, on "New Liberal Programme," 11.30; Mr. R. Russell, on "Giants, Physical and Financial," 8.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Mr. Bradlaugh Bright, on "Division of Labour the True Basis of Organization," 8.
Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex street, Strand—Mr. John Trevor, on "Moral Education in French Government Schools," 7.30.
Toynbee Hall, 28, Commercial-stree, E.C.—Mr. Cunynghame, on "The Ethics of Pleasure of Pain," 7.30.
Sunday Lecture Society, St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mr. North Hall, on "Paul and Virginia—a Tropical Love Story," 4.
St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street—Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., on "The House of Commons," 7.
Pimlico Radical Club, 3, St. George's-row, S.W.—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, on "Social Democracy," 11.15.
South Peckham Liberal Club, 19, Linden-grove—Mr. W. L. Phillips, on "Dixie, a Slave's Paradise," 8.

MONDAY.

Ironmongers' Exhibition—Agricultural Hall.
National Fruit and Flower Conference, 5; Public Meeting, 7.30.
Royal Geographical Society—Mr. H. H. Johnson, on "The Niger Delta," London University, 8.30
East London Church Fund, Public meeting, St. Bartholomew's Lecture Hall, Junction-road, 8.
Bohemian Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, 8.
Bedford College, York-place, W.—Professor Hales on "Ballad Poetry," 4.

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BERGVIK COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

Debentures	2,500 Five per Cent. First Debentures of £100	£250,000
Share Capital	25,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares of £10 each	250,000
	10,000 Deferred Shares of £10 each	100,000
		£600,000

The Five per Cent. Debentures are redeemable by annual drawings at £110 in 20 years from 1st January, 1890, by the operation of a Cumulative Sinking Fund of Three and One Half per Cent. per annum. The Company reserves to itself the right to increase the amount to be paid off, at £110, in any one year, on giving three months' notice by public advertisement of its intention to do so.

The Debentures will have attached to them interest coupons payable on 1st January and 1st July in each year. The first coupon will be payable 1st July, 1889, and will be for eight months, as interest on the Debentures will run from 1st November, 1888.

The Preferred Shares will be entitled to a Cumulative Preference Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and to priority in respect of capital over the Deferred Shares.

Price of issue par, payable as follows:—

	Debentures. Per cent.	Pref. Shares. Per share.	Def. Shares. Per share.
On application	£10	£2	£1
On allotment	15	2	2
On 15th January, 1889	75	7	7
	£100	£10	£10

Holders of the outstanding 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Debentures of the Bergvik and Ala Company, amounting to £46,900 and £126,100 respectively, who may deposit the same with the coupons due on and after the 1st June and 1st July, 1889, attached, at the bankers of the Company, before the closing of the subscription, will be entitled to receive in exchange an equivalent amount in Debentures of the present issue. All outstanding debentures not so exchanged will be drawn for redemption at par, on the 1st June and 1st July, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures.

The Coupons on these Debentures due 1st December, 1888, and 1st January, 1889, will be paid at the Office of the Bergvik Company (Limited).

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H. Edmann, Esq., 2, New Broad-street, E.C.
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SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. H. J. Heath.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, in the manner hereafter mentioned, the whole of the properties, forests, cutting-leases, saw-mills, paper-pulp factory, stock-in-trade of all descriptions, business, goodwill (except cash balances in hand and goods sold in ordinary course before November 1, 1888), &c., of the Bergvik and Ala Company, Sweden, as a going concern, as stated in the agreements for sale hereafter mentioned.

The business has been carried on by the Vendor Company for many years, and the certificate of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., chartered accountants, of 3, Lothbury, shows:

(1) That the average profit of the Vendor Company, from its shipments of deals for the eight years 1880 to 1887 inclusive, has amounted to £58,558 per annum, on an average annual shipment of 20,703 standards—*i.e.*, a profit of £2 16s. 7d. per standard.

(2) That the average profit of the Paper Pulp Factory for the same period has amounted to £3,400 per annum.

During the present year a material increase has taken place in the value of wood, the average price realized by the Vendor Company showing a considerable increase over the average of recent years, and an increase of fully 15s. per standard over that of 1887. As the cost of production has remained practically stationary, this increase in price represents a substantial increase in profit.

A schedule of the freehold and leasehold properties included in the sale, and amounting to about 8,14,342 acres; an estimate of the number of logs available for cutting in the Company's forests during the next twenty years, and amounting to 6,575,000; statements as to the amounts annually re-invested in freeholds and leaseholds from 1880 to 1887; a specification of the amount of logs annually purchased from peasants and Crown forests from 1880 to 1887; and maps of the localities where the properties are situated, are open to inspection as stated below. An explanatory summary furnished by the Vendor Company is enclosed with the Prospectus.

From these documents it will be seen that independently of fresh purchases of forest property an annual shipment of from 15,000 to 17,000 standards may be anticipated for 20 years to come, at the expiration of which period there will remain a very large quantity of trees of smaller dimensions on the Company's properties, as to the number and value of which it is impossible to form a reliable estimate. The sum re-invested in fresh property during the years 1880-1887 has amounted to £86,430, or an average of £10,800 per annum, and it may be confidently assumed that annum, and it may be confidently assumed that reinvestments on the same scale will enable the Company to maintain easily an average annual shipment of 20,000 standards.

Taking the profit on 20,000 standards at £2 15s. per standard (see average profit of 1880-1887), the Company should have from this source an annual profit of	£55,000
And from the paper pulp factory (see average results for 1880-87)	3,400
Together	£58,400
The Company requires:	
For the service of the Debenture Capital	£21,750
For 6 per cent. dividend on the Preferred Shares.....	£15,000
Together	£36,250

This result, while allowing £10,000 per annum for re-investment in fresh property, would leave to the Company the sum of £12,000 available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

These figures take no account of the increase in the selling price of the present year, which, if maintained (and as the last few years have been years of universal trade depression, it is reasonable to expect that such will be the case), would materially increase the surplus profit available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

As the stock-in-trade on hand on November 1, 1888, included in the sale, consisting of sawn wood, logs, paper-pulp, chemicals, coals, &c., &c., is stated by the vendors to amount in value to about £85,000, and as the agreed purchase price will leave a cash balance in the hands of the Company of £75,000, the total working capital of the Company can be reckoned at £160,000.

The purchase price (which includes the stock, valued at about £85,000, as above mentioned) has been fixed by the Vendor Company at £525,000, of which £100,000 are payable either in cash or in fully paid Shares at par at the Company's option. The present debenture charge of £173,000, consisting of £46,900 Five per Cent. and £126,100 Six per Cent. Debentures, with the interest up to the date of redemption (the maximum of which is £10,000) will be redeemed by exchange or payment out of the purchase money. A sufficient amount will be deposited with bankers in London for the purpose. Should the interest to be paid amount to less than £10,000, the difference will be handed to the Vendor Company. The purchasers will pay all debts and liabilities attaching to the property appearing by the balance sheet of the 1st of November, 1888. The Vendor Company will pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company up to allotment.

The agents in London for the sale of the Vendor Company's shipments and the manager in Sweden have intimated their willingness to continue to act in similar capacities for this Company, if the Board desire it.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Swedish law, the property to be purchased will be vested in a Swedish Corporation, specially formed for the purpose, the whole of the capital of which will be the property of and be held by the Company.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange in due course for a quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:

1. An agreement dated the 9th day of November, 1888, between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik Company (Limited) of the other part, which has scheduled thereto a draft of an agreement to be entered into between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik och Ala Nya Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala New Company) of the other part on the constitution of the latter Company. Certain subsidiary arrangements for covering the charges and expenses of the formation of the Company, and in relation to the issue of the capital, have been entered into by the Vendor Company or on its behalf, but the Company is not a party to these arrangements, and will incur no liability in respect thereof, all amounts payable thereunder being discharged by the Vendor Company out of the purchase price above stated, and there are numerous trade contracts, leases, agreements, and arrangements connected with the trade of the Vendor Company which are taken over by the New Company. Subscribers must waive any right to the publication of the dates and names of parties to or particulars of such subsidiary and other agreements or arrangements, or any further compliance with the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, than is contained in this Prospectus, and will be deemed to have done so.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts, Messrs. Mackay and Co's certificate, the schedules, summary, and other documents and maps above referred to, relating to the property sold, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bergvik Company (Limited), and the statutes of the new Swedish Company, are open for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Forms of application for debentures and shares can be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, and Offices of the Company. The deposit money of any applicant not receiving an allotment will be returned in full, and such applicants as may receive a less amount of debentures or shares than they apply for will have the surplus deposit moneys credited to the sums due on allotment on the debentures or shares allotted to them, the surplus, if any, being returned. Failure to pay any instalment will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. Applications and debentures of the Vendor Company for exchange must be lodged with the Bankers of the Company.

London, 9th November, 1888.

Established 1868

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IN PARLIAMENT.—SESSION 1889.

LONDON COAL AND WINE DUTIES CONTINUANCE ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is intended to APPLY TO PARLIAMENT in the ensuing Session for an Act to continue the London Coal and Wine Duties or some or one of them or some portion or portions thereof respectively and to alter such duties, and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions therefrom, and to provide for the appropriation and application thereof to such public improvements, open spaces, and works, or in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament; and for the purposes aforesaid it is intended to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several London Coal and Wine Duties Acts, including, amongst others, the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts, 1861, 1863, and 1868.

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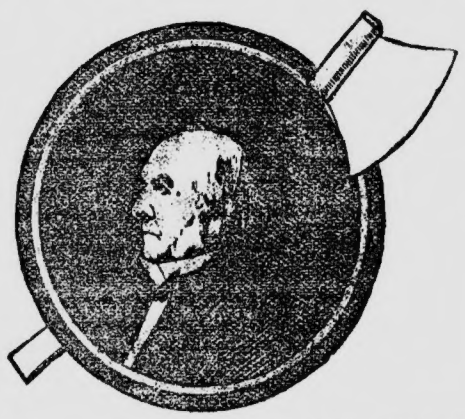

CONTENTS.

Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham, 1883. (With Illustrations.)
A Dream of Bingley Hall.
Mr. Gladstone's Early Life. (With Illustrations.)
Mr. Gladstone at School.
Mr. Gladstone. (With Portraits.)
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